# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MEXICANS LOOK FOR EARLY END OF REVOLUTION

### Government Reports Rebel Forces Disintegrating—Calles Pushes North

### OBREGONISTA BLOC BACKS PORTES GIL

### Says Uprising Is Without Ideals—More Insurgent Troops Surrender

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexicans here foresee quick suppression of the revolt against the Government, possibly even with a no more serious battle than has marked the rebellion's course thus far.

While the main army of General Calles is moving northward from Canitas, Zacatecas, toward Torreon, Coahuila, many believe that when it faces the army of Gen. Jose Escobar the rebel army will surrender.

Retreat into Chihuahua would only postpone disaster for General Escobar, it is held. Few believe the limited rebel army — estimated to number only 6000 men—would be able to withstand the onslaught of 18,000 men under General Calles.

Events of March 11 bolstered this hope. Between Canitas and Durango City the federal general, Rodrigo Quevada, caught up with the rebel general, Francisco Urbalejo, and 135 of his men surrendered, leaving him with only a few followers, with whom he escaped. Among those surrendering were Lieut.-Col. Luis B. Duenas and nine other officers.

**Obregon Bloc Backs Portes Gil**

A manifesto condemning the present revolution was issued by the Obregonista bloc of the Chamber of Deputies, which was considered significant here in view of the fact that some former followers of the late Alvaro Obregon are leading the revolution in Sonora.

The manifesto was signed by all officers of the bloc and was addressed to all social classes of the Republic. It called upon everyone for effective collaboration with and support of the Government in the existing crisis and declared that Mexico has never known a military coup or attempted revolution so destitute of ideals as the present one.

The legitimacy of the Government of President Portes Gil was declared to be free from the slightest blemish and to have been recognized by the entire country, including the army, and by all foreign nations.

Portes Gil as President was declared to have been completely aloof from partisan politics and to have al-

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## Educator Praises Hoover's Policies With Journalists

### Miller Sees Advance in Abolition of Spokesman — 1800 School Editors Meet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Clyde R. Miller, director of the bureau of educational research at Teachers College, speaking at a luncheon of the faculty advisers attending the fifth annual convention of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association now on here, praised President Hoover warmly for dropping the role of White House spokesman and talking directly to the press.

Almost 1800 young editors, representing high schools in all parts of the country, are attending the convention, which opened with addresses of welcome by Prof. Adam Leroy Jones, director of university admissions at Columbia, and Arthur S. Draper of the New York Herald Tribune. In the afternoon the convention was divided into a number of sectional meetings for speeches and discusisons on special phases of high school journalism. The entire delegation gathered again at the close of the individual meetings and heard Tom W. Gerber, promotion manager of the United Press Association, explain its working machinery.

About 300 prize winning publications were named in the annual awards for high school and normal school magazines and newspapers sponsored by the association. Lawrence Miron of Worcester, Mass., who edits a department of the Worcester Telegram-Gazette, was elected president of the National Boy Scout Press Association at its annual convention held at the same time as the Columbia Interscholastic Press Association.

The outstanding event of the Boy Scout convention was the announcement of a four-year scholarship award in journalism offered by the J. C. Penney Foundation to the Scout doing the outstanding work in journalism during 1929. Boys' Life, the magazine for all boys, published by the Boy Scouts of America, offered a prize of an engraved gold watch to the Scout who, during the next year, publishes the best article.

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## Jones Act and Hoover Stand Give New Impetus to Law Enforcement

### Stiffening of Penalties and Quitting of Bootleggers Already Reported—New York State Liquor Sellers Transfer to Safer Trades

Already there is evidence of stiffening penalties for prohibition law violators and of a falling off in bootlegging since the passage of the Jones Act, while a better observance of the Volstead Act generally has been noticed, following President Hoover's appeal for the support of all citizens in upholding the statutes.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Western New York, reputed to have been one of the "wettest districts" in the East by virtue of its proximity to the Canadian border, will be "dry" by summer, according to all indications and the opinion of observers.

That prediction, offered unofficially by federal authorities in the district, has been justified by the wholesale abdication of hundreds of known bootleggers, rumrunners and liquor purveyors, frightened into deserting the illicit traffic by passage of the Jones Act and subsequent promise of stiffer penalties for Volstead Act violations.

The national measure has been hailed here by the same authorities as a possible forerunner to a state enforcement act to supplement the efforts of federal agents.

**Felt in Southern Counties**

The bootlegger exodus has been reported here as being felt far down into the Genesee Valley and in the southern tier of counties. Besides those said to have quit the illicit liquor business in and about Rochester, 100 purveyors of liquor are reported to have transferred to safer business in the southern tier, while former establishments in the Genesee Valley are reported to have decreased generally in number.

These reports are borne out by United States Commissioner Cyrus W. Phillips, of Rochester. "There is no doubt but that bootleggers are scared," Mr. Phillips said. "They have been badgering me by telephone, asking me personally and through their lawyers about provisions of the new bill. In my mind there is little doubt also that a state enforcement law will be passed."

Wholesale quitting of bootleggers, while not removing everyone from the district, has been responsible for higher prices for illicit liquor. This fact alone, it is declared, is placing liquor beyond the means of scores of former drinkers and out of the hands entirely of youths who drank occasionally for the sake of "sociability."

**"Wide Open" Places Close Doors**

It is no secret that many former "wide open" places, including some of the so-called "high-class" establishments, have closed their doors in this district. This fact has been attributed entirely to passage of the Jones Act by Harold T. Patton, head of federal dry enforcement in Rochester. Placing violations in the class of felonies has driven scores out of business, he said.

To federal authorities in the district, the variously estimated flow of Canadian liquor across the border at the Niagara River or across Lake Ontario will mean little if anything when penalties are meted out under the Jones Act.

Further weight has been added to dry hopes by President Hoover's inaugural stand for strict law enforcement and a public statement by Representative James L. Whitley, once referred to as a "wet," for strict enforcement of prohibition.

Even though there may still be some among the bootleggers who are willing to run the risk of heavy fine and prison, authorities here have ex-

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## NEW WAYS OPEN AT WHITE HOUSE UNDER HOOVERS

### Sociability, Which President and Wife Like, Expected to Continue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There is a different atmosphere about the White House. It's spring, of course, as it is in the homes of minor Government employees and the bulbs are coming up only a little more rapidly in the carefully tended gardens so well placed south of the mansion than in the eagerly watched patches in the gardens of Takoma Park and Tenleytown.

It's a new Administration and therefore there is a peculiar zest about the White House and its occupants and visitors. That is always true of a new Administration.

There is, however, the Washingtonian who has seen Administrations come and go since Roosevelt's time, and who observes a difference about the incoming of the Hoovers. Careful, formal methods have been succeeded by the freer, larger western ways of doing things, tempered somewhat by cosmopolitan experience.

**Children Again in White House**

To begin with, not only have the Hoovers always kept open house, but they are a large family with far-reaching connections and family feeling runs strong with them. The White House has been filled since the Hoovers moved in, with sons and grandchildren and sisters and uncles giving the big house an air of complete occupancy.

"Look, there are lights in the third floor!" said a woman driving by just after dusk. Probably that was where Peggy Ann and Herbert III, the grandchildren, as carefully guarded as may be from publicity, were being put to bed, or it may have been the light of one of the secretaries or some of the other overflow to the third floor.

Gradually the family guests will be reduced in number. Allan Hoover hurried back to Stanford immediately after the inauguration. The other son, Herbert, Jr., his wife and

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## Segrave Drives 231.36 Miles an Hour for Record

### English Officer Goes 23.81 Miles Faster Than Any Other Car Ever Moved

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Maj. H. O. D. Segrave, famous British race track driver, set a new world's speed record for automobiles on March 11 by sending his 12-cylinder Golden Arrow machine, roaring over the beach speedway at 231.36246 miles an hour.

Major Segrave eclipsed by 23.81 miles an hour the former record of 207.55, set here last year by Ray Keech of Philadelphia, in the 26-cylinder Triplex, owned by J. M. White. The new mark also surpassed by 28 miles an hour the record of 203 which Major Segrave set here in 1927, with his Sunbeam Special.

On his first official run north, Major Seagrave covered the measured mile in 15.55 seconds for 231.51125 miles an hour. His second trial, made southward over the course, was clocked at 15.57 seconds for 231.21387 miles an hour. His average elapsed time was 15.56 seconds and his average two-way speed was 231.36246 miles an hour.

The two trials, timed and sanctioned by the American Automobile Association, were without undue incident.

Thousands of spectators lined the sand dunes for miles parallel to the course. The machine appeared like a blur as it sped down the course. It stopped four miles away. It virtually was impossible to distinguish the driver in the cockpit.

Major Segrave said on his two trials he did not have his motor wide open, and that he believed he could have set a record of from 8 to 10 miles faster than he did. His car performed "wonderfully well," he said. "There was only one time when I was in trouble," he added, "and that was on my first run north. A tap on my cooling system came off and allowed water to spray over me."

Major Segrave said he was through with racing unless Lee Bible, driver of the Triplex, owned by J. M. White of Philadelphia, bettered his mark, in which case he would try again for a new record.

## ROOSEVELT PUTS POWER PLAN UP TO LEGISLATURE

### Would Develop St. Lawrence Resources by State but Distribute Privately

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Development of the hydro-electric resources of the St. Lawrence River by the State through a board of trustees and distribution of power by a private corporation was proposed to the Legislature March 12 by Governor Roosevelt.

The Governor recommended a board of five members and would withhold rate regulation from the action of the Public Service Commission which he said was restrained by federal court rulings to the point of being ineffective, and would seek regulatory action through the terms of contracts granted by the trustees to the distributing company.

Discussing the question of what agency should transmit and distribute power generated by the State, the Governor said:

**Public Control Final Resort**

"Because of the complications involved, the actual operation of a transmission system or a distribution system in this field of activity should, if possible, with safety to the people, be undertaken by private enterprise, and the State should undertake it only if private enterprise proves that it cannot or will not successfully carry out the task."

The board at its inception, would constitute a planning and negotiating commission, charged to report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1930, a definite plan and contract. The plan would require legislative approval, the Governor said, and the approval in effect would place upon the board the duty of executing the plan.

"These trustees," the Governor said, "would examine into the engineering phases of the problem and bring in figures as to the practicability and the cost, and would, of course, secure the aid of the best impartial experts available.

**Steps to Be Taken**

"They would confer with the various federal authorities, with the international joint commission, and through proper constitutional channels with the Government of Canada and its provinces for the purpose of advising the legislature what definite steps should be taken by treaty, federal legislation, or otherwise, to secure complete co-operation.

"They would confer with representatives of existing or prospective distributors of electric power for the purpose of arranging by contract for the sale of St. Lawrence power to the ultimate consumer after allowing a fair and reasonable return on actual capital investment."

## *Men Retain Office but Women Snicker*

### *Female Aspirations Result in Record Vote in Wisconsin Hamlet*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

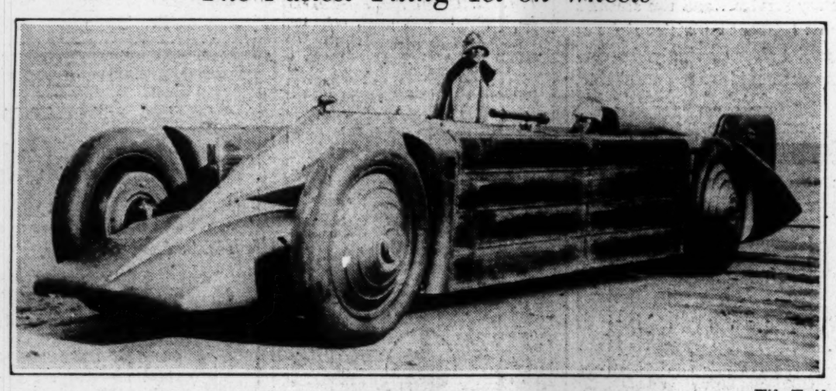
HESPERIA, Wis.—Wives failed to dislodge their husbands from official village jobs in the domestic-politico issue decided at the polls here Monday, and all is well.

The entire all-women ticket for village offices, named by the men at their spring caucus as something of a joke on their "better-halves," went down to defeat. Consequently the president of the village will continue to be Peter Jensen and not Mrs. Lucy Jensen. Charles Rumsey will handle the funds of the community instead of Mrs. Rumsey, who aspired to the treasurership. And all trustees will be men, as usual.

The women take their defeat philosophically enough. It was only a joke to start with anyway, they muse. But there is snickering aplenty when they put their heads together at the village store.

So aroused was the hamlet by the family political free-for-all that a vote of 119 was recorded, a hitherto unprecedented total. And wasn't it to stimulate their women to take a more active interest at the polls and in civic affairs that caused the caucus to put up the rival ticket? Ask any man who attended.

## *The Fastest Thing Yet on Wheels*



MRS. SEGRAVE CHEERS THE MAJOR ON — Wide World

The Golden Arrow, Designed by Capt. J. D. Irving, Is Built Around a 930-Horsepower Napier Lion Airplane Engine, and Has 12 Cylinders Arranged in Three Banks. It Weighs Three Tons, Has a Length of 28 Feet Over All, and Is Five Feet Wide at Its Maximum, Tapering at Each End. It Has Three Carburetors, Two Propeller Shafts, Has Special Tires Tested at 2000 Revolutions Per Minute, Special Oils, and Even a Special Low-Temperature Fluid for Its Cooling System. It Has a Maximum Speed of 92 Miles an Hour in Low Gear, 186 Miles in Second and 240 Miles in High.

## BRITISH INQUIRY UPHOLDS POLICY OF FREE TRADE

### Reconditioning of Industry Advised for Competition in Overseas Markets

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The national committee working under Sir Arthur Balfour, the Sheffield steel magnate, has presented its long-awaited final report on trade and industry which is expected to go far toward rendering permanent, whatever party may be in power, the present British policy of free trade, modified by temporary resort to protective duties.

This committee, which consists of experts, was appointed by the Labor Government of 1924 and was reappointed when the Conservatives came in. It represents all parties and its recommendations carry great weight. It goes at great length into the situation confronting main British industries and makes a large number of recommendations.

It lays down that a "thorough process of reconditioning" is necessary as a "first step" to enable British industries to compete successfully in overseas markets.

**Safeguarding Experiment Defended**

While aiming at free trade it declared also that the "absence of any substantial complaint of prejudice so far caused to other trades or to the consuming public affords justification for continuing the experiment of safeguarding for a long enough period to yield more definite conclusions."

It qualifies this statement, however, by declaring that safeguarding procedure must be limited, both as regards the field to be covered and duration duties, adding: "Strict fulfillment of conditions is clearly incompatible with any policy of gradually building up a general tariff by means of a succession of safeguarding inquiries."

The committee says that in the long run supplies of food and raw materials needed by Britain can only be obtained by selling British products and services, and that employment and maintenance of a high standard of living are dependent upon export trade.

**Adequate Financial Resources**

The committee finds that in the present circumstances financial requirements of industry are for the most part adequately met by banks.

It finds that there is no support for any system of compulsory arbitration in wages, and, while favoring the present system of collective bargaining, holds that the adoption of profit-sharing and copartnership must be of limited application.

The report holds that though the standard of living has altered little since the period before the World War, the less highly paid workers are much better off and extreme poverty has substantially diminished. It says that in marketing organization British methods need revision, but it supports the British Industries Fair and approves the work of the department of overseas trade.

## British Attitude Disturbs Greeks

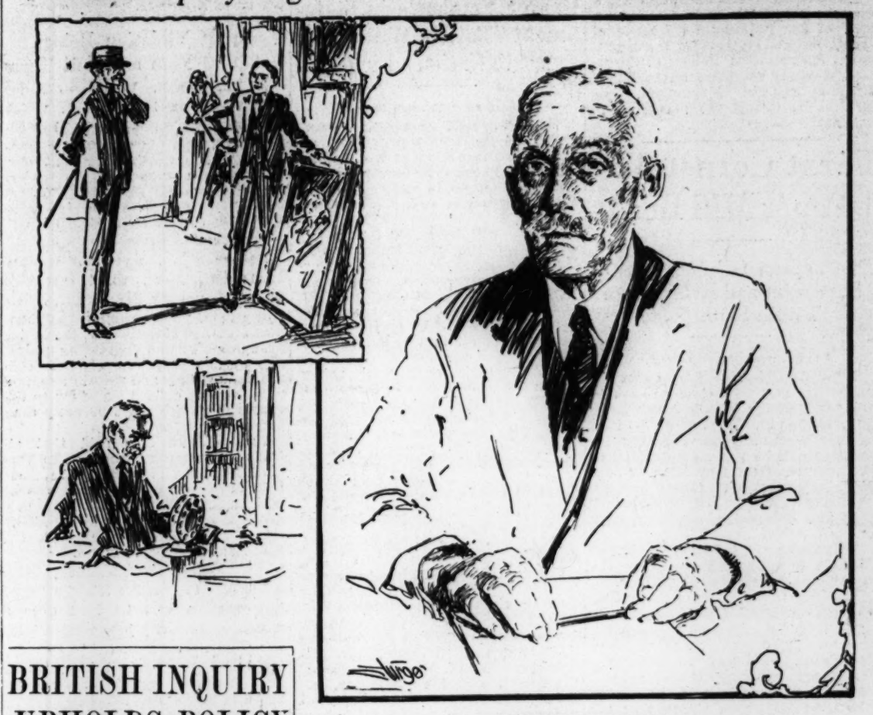
### Chamberlain's Calling Upon Greece to Fulfill Bulgarian Obligations Criticized

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The way in which Sir Austen Chamberlain has demanded that the Greeks should honestly meet its obligations to Bulgaria, without requiring the latter to fulfill her reparation duties, has provoked intense disapproval in public opinion and political circles and all papers unanimously comment bitterly on England's attitude and wonder why the great powers are siding with an ex-enemy against an ex-ally.

The Foreign Ministry organ dubs the policy Shylockian, and says that in face of this attitude any government should either submit or resign, but that Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister, should follow a different course by refusing payments to England and France. The Government, however, has made no comment and is awaiting a fuller statement.

### *Backed Up by Eight Years as Head of Nation's Finances*



ANDREW W. MELLON

## *More Washington Draws Out Mellon, Better It Likes Him, Longer It Asks Him to Stay*

### *Secretary of Treasury, Gifted Bargainer in Buying Railroad or Picture, a Human Individual, Admits That Newspaper Folks Often Know More Than He*

*This is the third of ten Monitor Magazine Feature articles—one for each member of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet.*

BY T. A. HUNTLEY

THIS is not one of those "success interviews," in which the rich man, settling back in his easy chair, gives the younger generation his formula for success. It will not be told here how he made a billion dollars; how he refunded the largest debt in the history of the world; nor how he has handled greater sums than any man ever handled before. We have here just a story of Andrew W. Mellon, the man. That and nothing more.

It goes back, of course, to Judge Thomas Mellon, with the fine old face that makes you think of the statesmen of 100 years ago. The Judge crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh in a covered wagon, and was the first Mellon to become a millionaire. Andrew was one of several sons. So he was not a poor boy at all—not even a "poor little rich boy." Neither pampered nor poverty-stricken, he took life as it came, living normally and decently and doing about as he wished. At the age of 74 his habits have not changed.

**No Mystery About Him**

Andrew W. Mellon is not a problem personality. There is about him neither mystery nor myth. The legendary aspect in which he formerly was regarded was a product of the seclusion of his life in Pittsburgh. There, as a banker and industrialist, he was respected and feared, but known to only a few. Eight years later, as a public official who seems likely to set a new record for continuous service as Secretary of the Treasury, he is respected and liked by a large number of people. They don't walk in and slap him on the back, but they do shake hands with him, and chat with him, and smile with him, and find him an altogether approachable and kindly individual.

No one can go to live in Washington and not change some. There is a difference between the Andrew W. Mellon of eight years ago and the Mellon of today, and Washington likes to think—as it always does—that it is a change for the better. It likes to know its officials as human beings, and it has a way of humanizing them.

To go back to the Mellon beginnings: There, in the soil of Britain, is the clue to the Mellon character. For the Mellons, coming by way of Ireland more than 100 years ago—from the County of Tyrone—are certainly Celts and surely must have been Scots. You see it in the facial features and you recognize it in their taciturnity, in the workings of the Mellon thought and their fondness for driving a bargain.

That brings us to Andrew W. Mellon again.

In the Mellon circle, "A. W." is known as the best bargainer in the family. The Mellons are always buying something. It may be a steel company, a railroad, a public utility, a coal company or a bank. And when the time comes to "dicker," to talk of price and terms, the business of

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Cuba

The fascinating beauty of the Island Republic is portrayed in a series of 10 articles entitled "Cuba Beyond Havana" starting

Tomorrow


## KING ALEXANDER DISSOLVES ALL RACIAL SOCIETIES

### Organized Political Activity Practically Extinct—London Paper Extols Ruler

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—News from Belgrade reporting the final step in the abolition of all racial organizations in Jugoslavia by King Alexander's Government, ordering the dissolution of societies called Srnao, Orjuno and Hanao, each respectively a league of Serbian, Jugoslav and Croatian youth, is regarded here as of grave significance.

According to Reuter, the archives of the Srnao and Orjuno in Belgrade were seized, and orders sent to the Zagreb police to disband the Hanao, which has its headquarters in the Croatian capital. District governors were also ordered to dissolve the local branches of these organizations everywhere.

The Daily Telegraph regards the action as marking "the conclusion of one of the boldest enterprises which the royal dictatorship of Jugoslavia has committed."

**Organization of "Youth"**

In that country, as in so many others, it says, these organizations of "youth" have long played a considerable rôle in the drama of party politics which in Jugoslavia last year took on a character unmistakably tragic, with the assassination of three deputies in the skupshtina.

"Such repression in the peculiar circumstances of Jugoslav public life has amounted virtually to the extinction of all organized political activity," observes the Telegraph. "Step by step the parties representing jealous particularism of the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs have been brought under the official ban, and now with the dissolving of the organizations of partisan adolescence—the mainsprings of what a statesman of another country has called the 'student nuisance' in public affairs—the field is as clear as the proclamations of energetic enforcement can make it.

**Experiment Well Intentioned**

"It is just two months since Alexander put an end to the helpless confusion following the collapse of the Koroshetz Ministry, by abrogating the constitution and setting up an absolute monarchy in the most unrestricted form. How does the new régime stand at the end of that period of trial? It is a brief one, but not too brief for forming the conclusion not only that the experiment is as from the first it appeared to be, thoroughly well-intentioned, but that the Government had brought capacity and vision to the handling of many problems facing it after years of fruitless wrangling, and deepening corruption."

## WORLD COURT DOOR OPENED TO AMERICA

### Joint Committee of League of Nations Accepts Root Formula

### WITHDRAWAL RIGHT IS TO BE CONCEDED

### Fifth Reservation Is Not to Interfere With Smooth Working of Statute

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Elihu Root's proposals have now been accepted by the international jurists as a basis for the settlement of the difficulties presented by the American reservations to the statute of the World Court. The committee of jurists is already at work drafting a new protocol to the court which will embody a general agreement as to the interpretation of the reservations, taking as their model Mr. Root's formula and Sir Cecil Hurst's revised edition of it, this happy result being largely due to the declaration which Mr. Root made in the course of the discussion when he made it clear that the United States had no intention of using the fifth reservation to prevent the smooth working of the World Court as a part of the normal peace machinery of the League of Nations.

**Cause of Trouble**

He was convinced, at the same time, that the Council of the League would not use the advisory machinery of the International Court to embarrass the United States. It is these apprehensions, as Mr. Root explained, which had been the main cause of trouble concerning the terms on which the United States should enter the Court, and it can be said with some confidence that they have now been removed.

There remains some slight difficulty concerning the possible effect of the changes in the rules of the World Court due to the alterations in the Covenant of the League of Nations or the action of the judges of the Court themselves might have on the position of the United States as a member of the Court.

**No Need for Apprehension**

Sir Cecil Hurst however, declared that the United States need have no apprehension on this score as she would be conceded the right of withdrawal from the Court if she objected to any alteration in its rules of procedure. This seemed to meet a contingency which after all, it is felt, is never likely to arise, for no changes in the rules of the World Court are likely to be made without the consent of the United States.

Thus last difficulties and obstacles to the United States' entry into the International Court appear to have been removed, and the course of discussion proves what can be done to remove causes of misunderstandings by a frank exchange of personal views.

**Important Points Cleared Up**

Further progress toward agreement was made in the discussion of the Root proposals on Tuesday morning. As Dr. Raested, Norway, said three important points were now cleared up. Firstly, Mr. Root has explained that the United States does not desire in any way to interfere with the domestic problems of the League which arise out of requests for advisory opinion from the World Court.

Thus the question whether the Council should make a request for an advisory opinion by a majority or unanimous vote does not arise. Secondly, in the event of difficulties, the United States is willing to talk it over. Thirdly, the United States does not claim an unqualified veto over the right of the Council to ask for advisory opinions. Just how the negotiations between the United States and the Council of the League, in the event of a difference concerning a request for advisory opinion shall be conducted, is not yet settled.

**U. S. Senate's Attitude**

This is a delicate matter in view of the American Senate's reservations, and its well-known reluctance to establish direct contacts with the League. Possibly it is felt this corner can be turned by taking an International Court focus of the negotiations. But here again caution is necessary for the Court must not be involved in the discussions of political issues.

Nicholas Politis of Greece was anxious that there should be as little delay as possible in discovering the American attitude to a request for an advisory opinion. Cecil Hurst desires to speed up the machinery for hearing an American objection.

The discussion is largely turning on the procedure which shall be adopted in the negotiations with the Washington concession. The concession of equal rights to the United States as a member of the International Court has never been in doubt.

## TWO HOOVER ORCHIDS MAKE DEBUT AT SHOW

NEW YORK (AP)—Two new orchids, named for the President and Mrs. Hoover, made their debut at the International Flower Show in Grand Central Palace. The Hoover orchid is a cream-colored hybrid with a yellow center shading into crimson. It differs from others in color and in the number of blossoms on the seven-stemmed plant.

The Lou Henry orchid, in honor of the First Lady of the Land, is a large pink bloom, shading to magenta.

# WOMAN FAVORED TO HEAD HOOVER LEGAL REFORMS

## Record of Mrs. Willebrandt Praised by Leaders of Prohibition Forces

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move looking toward the appointment of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, as head of the Hoover Administration's law enforcement program will be launched here on Saturday with the publication of an article by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling in the Christian Herald, an interdenominational Protestant publication. The movement is frankly aimed at "drying up America," and unequivocally supports the name of Mrs. Willebrandt as chief of the law enforcement division of the Federal Government. It is backed up by some of the leading drys of the country.

Dr. Poling, who himself is one of the dry leaders, will say in his article:

"If Mabel Walker Willebrandt retires to private life and private practice, as recent press despatches intimate—if she does, every prohibitionist in the United States and every friend of law enforcement who is at all familiar with the career of this remarkable woman will experience disappointment and regret.

**Would Be Notice to Wets**

"As Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, Mrs. Willebrandt has demonstrated legal and official ability with qualities of public leadership and private character that make her now the first figure in the whole field of law observance and enforcement. There is no position of governmental trust for which those who know her well would hesitate to nominate her if she were charged with and accepted the commission to carry out the Administration's purposes with regard to prohibition. Enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment would know at once that the work will be consciously and well done; friends of prohibition would be completely satisfied.

"We do not know the mind of Assistant Attorney-General Willebrandt. We have no knowledge of her future plans. But we should be faithless to personal clear conviction and the unanimous judgment of temperance America were we not to make this declaration of faith—and hope."

Simultaneously the Christian Herald will print a clear cut nomination of Mrs. Willebrandt as law enforcement administrator by leading prohibition workers. One of these is the Rt. Rev. Thomas Nicholson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and president of the Anti-Saloon League.

"My decided opinion is that she should by all means be retained," Bishop Nicholson will say.

**Equipment and Experience**

"Mrs. Willebrandt's great record in prohibition enforcement would seem to make it desirable that her abilities be used in that field," the Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League will say.

"She has the legal knowledge, the mental equipment and she is personally dry," Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will say. "President Hoover would make a wise choice if he would appoint her."

Other signers of the nomination are Raymond Robins, social economist; Fred B. Smith, chairman of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand; Oliver W. Stewart, president of the Flying Squadron Foundation; Dr. Ira Landrith, president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; Edwin C. Dinwiddie, secretary of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment; Robert C. Corradini, research secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, and Ernest H. Cherrington, trustee of the Anti-Saloon League.

# First Cornstalk Paper Mill Ready

## Due to Run Off 100 Tons of Newsprint and Rotogravure Within Short Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first cornstalk newsprint mill will start up soon in the plant of the Watab Paper Company at Sartell, Minn., when 100 tons of combined newsprint and rotogravure will be run off according to the announcement just made by Jule Day, president of the Cornstalk Products Company, whose cornstalk pulp mill at Danville, Ill., is the only one in the world.

This output will follow up that of 29 tons of cornstalk paper by the Kalamazoo parchment of Kalamazoo, Mich., last October, when a blend of 65 per cent cornstalk and 35 per cent wood sulphite pulp produced a paper that was of bond quality rather than newsprint, according to Mr. Day. Since then, experiments with several carloads of cornstalk at the Watab plant, he said, have shown that 100 per cent cornstalk paper would be entirely satisfactory in opacity, density and strength.

Not only a newsprint, but higher grades of paper stock, has been the objective of the cornstalk pulp industry, according to Mr. Day, who said that the output at Watab plant will have the inspection of Dr. H. H. Brown, paper expert for the Department of Agriculture, and a number of western newspaper publishers and paper manufacturers.

## *Pre-Incan Earthenware Is Found in Solid Rock*

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Workmen blasting in a quarry near the coast have discovered earthenware plate of pre-Incan origin. The plate was discovered in a hollow in solid stone. Archæologists are studying the plate in order to determine whether it was buried in sand which later became sandstone under the action of sea water or whether the niche in which it was found was purposely hollowed. It is believed that the plate was buried in sand, indicating it was made by a coastal civilization 1000 years old.

## *Echo Submarine Finder Now Locating Herring*

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The echo-sounding apparatus used during the World War in locating submarines is now being utilized for the more pacific purpose of locating schools of herring. Rear Admiral H. P. Douglas, hydrographer of the British Navy, described to members of the Royal Geographical Society the improved apparatus which already has been fitted to 15 trawlers and proved its value.

**RADIO SALES INCREASE**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Phenomenal expansion by the radio industry is reported in a survey just made public by Dominick & Dominick, members of the New York Stock Exchange. The survey says that retail sales of radio sets and equipment showed a big increase last year and amounted to approximately $650,000,00, as compared with $425,000,000 in 1927. Retail sales this year are expected to exceed $800,000,000, it adds.

**CEYLON WANTS 50,000,000 RUPEES**

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon—Colonial Treasurer W. W. Woods, in a preliminary note to the budget for 1928-1929, issuing in July, said the Ceylon Government must raise 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 rupees, part of which will be required in 1929. The loan is mainly needed for railways, public works, and hydroelectric developments, to be raised here and abroad.

# PRESIDENT PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN ON OIL LEASES

## Hoover Emphatic in Statement That He Will Conserve Nation's Fields

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Complete conservation of the government's oil reserves is the policy of his Administration, President Hoover personally made known in reply to a query submitted to him at a press conference.

"There will be no leases or any other disposition of oil lands, no matter what category they lie in, during my Administration, except upon the mandatory act of Congress," Mr. Hoover declared in response to the query. "There will be complete conservation of oil in this Administration."

Mr. Hoover's announced policy, which has been known to those close to him for some time, is considered of vital importance to national defense and the entire oil industry, particularly those Western corporations, which are taking royalty oil from the government's' Salt Creek fields, and is reversal of the policies with regard to oil of the past three administrations.

It is significant that the President's declaration with regard to oil conservation came on the heels of a conference between Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee, which has been investigating these leases, and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General. Mr. Nye, acting at the direction of his committee, laid before Mr. Mitchell the information the committee and he personally have obtained concerning the original Salt Creek leases.

It is Mr. Nye's contention, disputed by some members of the committee and the committee's counsel, that the leases were fraudulent. In this he is supported by R. C. Bell, former Assistant Attorney-General, who made a searching inquiry into the leases. Mr. Nye suggested to Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Bell be re-employed by the department as a special government attorney to handle the case.

Mr. Hoover's statement followed a Cabinet meeting, at which it is understood the question of oil leases was discussed by Mr. Mitchell, as well as by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

The Salt Creek leases are said by experts to have been the most profitable oil leases of any the government has made. They date back originally to the Wilson Administration.

Mr. Hoover's policy is also of greatest interest in the light of the international oil situation, recently again to the fore when it was learned that British oil interests, which for some years had been engaged in a bitter struggle with the Russian Soviet Government, had come to an arrangement with the Russians whereby they purchased oil from the latter on a three-year contract.

# Jones Act Brings Quick Results in Law Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed the opinion that liquor at least will have been taken from the hands of thousands of persons who heretofore have found it within easy reach.

## Boston Temperance Units Agree to Back Hoover Stand

A resolution to "aid President Hoover in his task of establishing better law enforcement by personally observing the laws and by further exerting influence to secure better law enforcement in our own home towns," met unanimous agreement at a meeting of the Allied Temperance Organizations in Boston.

Passage of this resolution was postponed until a special meeting of the 15 temperance and civic organizations, making up the allied group, could be called, assuring a larger attendance.

Mrs. William Tilton, who fostered the resolution after returning from national law enforcement gatherings in Washington, reported President Hoover as saying that the "arrival of the big cities," rather than prohibition, had made law enforcement the big issue it now is.

## Vermont Violation Brings $1000 Fine and Jail Term

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Liquor law violations in Vermont, which heretofore have resulted in 30 to 60-day jail terms for convicted offenders, will henceforth draw sentences of at least one year in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Federal Judge Harland B. Howe indicated when his court convened here.

**Mandate From Congress**

Referring to the recently enacted Jones amendment, which increased the maximum sentence limits, Judge Howe said, "The recent act of Congress making violations of the liquor laws felonies and increasing penalties to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and $10,000 fine, is a plain direction from Congress to the courts to punish more severely than under the old law."

Judge Howe also said that all United States commissioners in Vermont had been requested to increase bail in liquor cases in accordance with increased penalties. The new procedure would apply to violations since the effective date of the Jones amendment, March 4.

**Sessions Once a Month**

In order to expedite trials, a grand jury session will be held once a month with a petty jury session later to accommodate those held in jail for inability to furnish bail, Judge Howe said. A special grand jury was ordered convened April 9.

Alfred LaCasse of Essex Junction was fined $1000 and sentenced to serve from 10 to 12 months in state prison after a municipal court jury had found him guilty of violating the prohibition laws.

A recent fire on LaCasse's farm revealed a plant for liquor production with the largest still ever uncovered in this section. LaCasse testified that he had been unaware of the existence of the still. The building had been leased to another person for storage purposes, he said.

## Drive on "Speakeasies" Launched in California

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Orange County authorities have just launched a new campaign against bootleggers and "speakeasies" with a general round-up that is filling the local jail.

The enforcement drive is directed chiefly against places that are said to have been furnishing liquor to minors, and special investigators unknown to the liquor traffic fraternity were employed in collecting evidence. The drive has brought 22 prisoners into jail and has resulted in more than 75 warrants being issued.

## Liquor Prices Soaring

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Herald Tribune says that the Jones act, increasing penalties for prohibition violations, has caused the price of liquor to soar, putting many of the smaller speakeasies out of business. Deliveries to speakeasies have been curtailed to such an extent that only about one-half the liquor ordered is being delivered.

Maurice Campbell, Federal Prohibition Administrator, also declared the Jones act was putting many speakeasies out of business.

"The bootleggers do not like the idea of going to jail for five years and paying a $10,000 fine," he said. "Fear of a long term has stirred the men in charge of the rings. They find it difficult to hire men who will take the blame for them. We are concentrating entirely on the source of supply. The Jones act strikes at the leaders."

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# NYE LEADS BLOC IN PROGRESSIVE POWER DEMAND

## Claims for Greater Committee Representation Presented—Brookhart Wants Place

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Organization of the committees of the new Senate has confronted Republican leaders of the chamber with a group of perplexing decisions. Progressive Senators, whose regularity in the 1928 elections was irreproachable, have made demands for important committee assignments that are difficult to meet.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, the progressive member on the Committee on Committees, which assigns committee places, is representing his progressive colleagues in their demands. The progressives, while not the balance of power in the Seventy-first Congress that they were during the last session, are nevertheless in a strong position. With a few exceptions, they all supported President Hoover and even in instances where they did not, the President has declared that he desires no punitive action taken.

The loss of membership among the Democrats has increased the Republican majorities on committees by two or more members. The progressives who are chairmen of various committees want to take advantage of this situation and are urging increasing progressive representation on major committees. The fact that David A. Reed (R.), Senaor from Pennsylvania, is a member of three major committees, Military Affairs, Finance and Foreign Relations, and chairman of one, is being used by the progressives to support their plans. No other Republican is a member of more than two major committees.

**"Pennsylvania's Fault"**

Mr. Reed's friends contend that he is entitled to this increased influence as Pennsylvania is now represented by only one Senator, the other, William S. Vare, having been refused his seat on the ground of questionable election practices. The Progressive reply is that this is not the fault of the Senate, but of Pennsylvania.

One of the most determined committee contests is the demand of Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, for a place on the Interstate Commerce Committee. Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Committees, a member of the farm bloc, which is closely acquainted with the Progressives, has given no indication of his position in the issue, but he is declared to be sympathetic to the Brookhart claims.

Mr. Brookhart was a member of the committee when he was first in the Senate. When he was ousted, he lost his committee place. Since returning to the chamber, he has endeavored to get back on the committee, because of his deep interest in railroad legislation, particularly railroad consolidation, for which he has a sweeping plan. The progressives claim that because of Mr. Brookhart's critical views about railroad management, he is being denied a seat on the Interstate Commerce Commission, which they claim he is justly entitled to.

**Railroad Men Opposed**

There is no doubt that railroad forces are determinedly opposing Mr. Brookhart's membership on the committee. Since he has been in the Senate, the Iowa Senator has repeatedly assailed the railroads on the ground that their stock is largely watered. He has also been an insistent critic of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, under which railroad valuation has been the determining factor in fixing rates.

With the great lines, such as the Baltimore & Ohio, the Van Sweringens, the Pennsylvania System, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lines seeking to bring about huge consolidations, the entry of Mr. Brookhart on the Interstate Commerce Committee is viewed with considerable concern by railroad representatives. Senate leaders report that they have been appealed to by these interests to deny Mr. Brookhart a place on the committee.

Progressives, however, are equally insistent that Mr. Brookhart be returned to his committee place and they have indicated a determination to make an issue of the matter. There are two vacancies on the committee, one due to a retiring Republican Senator and the other from decreased Democratic representation. One of these places is demanded by the Progressives for Mr. Brookhart.

# TELEPHONE RATE INCREASE SOUGHT

## Company Asks $18,000,000 Rise in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A yearly increase of about $18,000,000 in telephone rates in New York State is foreshadowed in a report just filed in the New York Telephone Company's rate case by Isaac R. Oeland, special master. The report asserts that, if the orders complained of are enforced, the company would be prevented from earning more than 4½ per cent on the fair value of its property, and recommends that it be allowed an 8 per cent return.

The report must be confirmed by the court before it becomes effective and may be modified or changed in any way the court orders. In any event, the matter will certainly be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, it was said in informed circles. While the appeal is pending, it is probable that the court will be asked to grant an increase in rates in line with the report.

# SOVIET RUSSIA TWELVE YEARS OLD

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia on March 12 celebrated the twelfth anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution which resulted in the abdication of the Tsar. All shops, business houses and Government institutions were closed.

The official Communist organ Pravda, in an editorial on the occasion, said: "Twelve years have elapsed from the day of the Tsar's fall. We are now in the thick of Socialist building, but we are building in hostile surroundings within a circle of imperialist enemies."

**BRITISH ENVOY NAMED**

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—The King has approved the appointment of Sir Sidney Barton, Consul-General at Shanghai, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Addis Abeba, capital of Abyssinia.

# NEW WAYS OPEN AT WHITE HOUSE UNDER HOOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

their two children, are returning to Los Angeles, where their new home is to be. Mrs. Hoover's sister, Mrs. Large, Mrs. Leavitt, the President's sister, and the others who have been guests at the White House, are scheduled to leave one or two at a time.

**Mrs. Hoover Has Three Secretaries**

Mrs. Hoover has three secretaries: Miss Mary Randolph, who was Mrs. Coolidge's secretary for several years, is away for a short time, but will return. She is one of the most experienced women in Washington in the matters of social procedure and routine. Miss Ruth Fesler, a Stanford University graduate, formerly of Minnesota, has been with Mrs. Hoover for some time as a personal secretary and is remaining. Miss Mildred Hall, the other secretary, has also been with Mrs. Hoover in private life.

The Hoover measure of hospitality was indicated on the day they moved into the White House when they had several hundred persons to luncheon, a number to tea and a large family dinner in the evening, without any trouble at all apparently.

Miss Riley, the Coolidge housekeeper, has remained, Mrs. Bowman, who has been with Mrs. Hoover at S Street, and who was formerly at the Women's University Club, will come to the White House shortly. In addition to household supervision, she and the secretaries will assist Mrs. Hoover in some of her duties of entertaining.

The Hoovers always have been lavish entertainers, fond of company and free of access to their friends; there is no reason to expect that they will be otherwise, now that they have entered the White House. They can well afford to accommodate their social tastes as Mr. Hoover is acknowledged to have a comfortable personal fortune.

The White House servants, automobiles and flowers are paid for by the Government, but all viands served at the White House tables come under the personal expenses of the President and must be paid for out of his private funds.

Special formal entertaining, however, may be paid for out of a fund of $25,000 established for just such a purpose, and for traveling expenses of the President.

At the reception of foreign diplomats, the first out of the Administration old customs were broken. Guests were seated. There was no formal line. The President and Mrs. Hoover walked about chatting with different ones.

What is interesting Washington now is the regular pace which will be adopted by the Hoovers when the excitement of inauguration dies down when Mrs. Hoover no longer comes to the front door of the White House to listen to cowboy and Australian bands, and be cheered by crowds, and the jam in the President's offices has thinned.

Mr. Hoover has given an indication of his intention to save his right hand for the work which he was elected to do. Handshaking will be curtailed. On two days instead of six, the line of citizenry eager to feel the clasp of the Presidential hand will form outside the offices and pass through the inner room where Mr. Hoover will greet them. The two days may later be cut to one.

# TIN INDUSTRY BOOM AIDING SOUTH WALES

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—New tin works are starting in South Wales consequent upon improvement in general trade conditions resulting from recovery in the coal export business. The Port Talbot Steel Works Company is reconditioning a long-disused copper-making plant for tin manufacturing and expects to have some hundred additional men employed in two months.

The temporary setback in employment due to the prolonged frost is being reversed now as the weather has improved.

# OIL COMPANIES DEFEND LONDON PETROL PRICES

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Oil companies have submitted a reply to the Cabinet's demand for an explanation of the recent much-discussed 2½d. a gallon increase in petrol prices here.

This reply is a development of that already given by the Shell group and claims that after paying British taxation upon petrol, the rate here is about 1d. a gallon less than that for the corresponding quality of gasoline in New York.


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# BRITISH PRESS SCORES EXPERTS' BANK PROPOSAL

## Though Financial Times Sees Great Possibilities in New Reparations Scheme

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — British press opinion, so far expressed regarding the proposed "bank of international payments," is practically unanimous in opposition to the proposals of the reparation experts committee. The Times and a number of other papers, to date, have refrained from editorial comment. "The British public," says the Daily Mail, "will be well advised to keep a sharp eye on the various projects now being mooted for putting Germany still more firmly on her feet by cutting down her reparation payments. The risk is that we here may wake up some fine morning to discover that a certain number of financiers and experts have saddled us with fresh liabilities in order to let Germany off, as it seems the accepted view that whatever happens Great Britain must pay and that the British taxpayer will swallow anything."

**Press Shows Concern**

Under the heading, "Woe to the Victor," the Daily Sketch says: "Under the Dawes agreement reselling by creditor nations of reparations goods was forbidden, but now it has been suggested that this ban should be removed. So countries receiving reparations in kind would be able to pass the goods onto other countries in payment of their own debt. Such a development would of course prove the gravest menace to our overseas trade and would considerably enlarge unemployment. That the experts should be even considering a proposal which would enable defeated Germany to establish a footing in neutral markets at the expense of victorious Great Britain is evidence of the hopeless muddle into which the reparations problem has been allowed to drift."

The Daily Telegraph: "It is becomingevident that the recommendations of the expert committee on German reparations, now sitting at Paris, may be of the gravest import for British industry. Our friends across the Channel would do well to drop a scheme that, by causing us grave economic injury, could only weaken the political ties upon which the future peace of Europe depends."

**Links Debts and Reparations**

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post observes: "Reference in a communiqué to the fact that new machinery seemed to be needed 'to handle the great international movement of funds created by reparations and war debts' is significant as being the first occasion on which war debts and reparations have been coupled together as forming part of the same problem. The fact that the two were distinct and must be discussed separately has always been a fundamental American principle."

The Financial Times, while not condemning the proposal, deplores the issuance of the experts' communiqué, declaring that "There may be times in the history of international relations, especially in the economic sphere, when it is manifestly not in the general interest that discussions fraught with far-reaching consequences should be conducted in the full glare of publicity, since the success of delicate negotiations would be imperiled by premature disclosure of plans while still in embryo." Its concluding words are optimistic: "The project is an ambitious one, but if it can be brought to fruition, the economic consequences of reparations may well turn out to be a far greater blessing than the reparations themselves."

## Full Approval Accorded Bank Plan by Wall Street

NEW YORK (AP)—Instant approval has been accorded by international and Wall Street bankers to the proposal for an international clearance bank to handle German reparations and act as umpire in war debt payment questions.

Bankers, however, refused to be quoted directly, lest mention of American financiers as indorsers of the plan would result in European politicians charging that Wall Street would dominate the bank.

General opinion seemed to be that considerable opposition would be stirred, but that the plan in the end would be adopted and eventually the bank would become an international clearing house for gold, in which all the central banks of the participating countries would have an interest. In this manner shipments of gold would be eliminated.

## Fixing of Debt More Vital to Germans Than Bank Issue

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The new "reparations bank" is regarded in many German circles as the best means of eliminating politics from the reparations question, though on the whole Germans are still holding back their opinion until the situation becomes clearer. The new bank, it is said, would act as a buffer institution between creditors and debtor.

Germany no longer would have to deal with many political creditors, but with a single commercial institution. In the same manner this bank, it is held, might help in solving the inter-allied debt question by stepping in between the United States and the former Allies, taking over the latter's debts and handling them as a commercial proposition. This would lead to a loose connection between interallied debts and reparations.

So long, however, as the reparations problem is not definitely settled and the interallied debt problem is still awaiting a solution satisfying all, politics will not have been removed entirely from these two questions, it is said.

Under these circumstances the national banks, which, according to the original scheme, are to cooperate with the new bank, would be drawn into foreign political affairs, it is pointed out.

Germany is also aware of the tremendous importance to the world in general of amassing so enormous an amount of capital in one bank. This, it is said, would enable it to control international business and finance to a great extent. It could open new markets in such countries as China, Siberia and Africa, and might stimulate the business of the whole world. On the other hand, it would establish a régime of new financiers and it is doubted whether this is wise, and the question is asked whether, if the world is to unite, this should not take place on a more ideal basis than finances.

But the entire question of a reparations bank is regarded here quite generally as of secondary importance to the amount Germany must pay.

## Experts Plan Big Extension of World Bank's Activities

PARIS (AP)—The reparation experts have been engaged in working out some of the purely banking aspects of the proposed new international reparations bank.

The experts' committee is unanimous in its belief, it is said, that it will be necessary to enlarge the scope of the projected institution so that it will be not merely a reparation office, but one capable of playing a much more extended rôle and filling a long-felt want in international financial practice.

There is less unanimity, however, as to how this is to be done and the experts are applying themselves to producing a plan which will reconcile their divergent views and answer as far as possible all the objections which may be raised. At the same time it is realized that the establishment of the bank merely touches the fringe of the reparation problem—the question of figures has yet to be tackled.

**SWEDE TO LECTURE ON NOBILE**

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Capt. Einar Lundborg has sailed on the Gripsholm at the invitation of the Sons and Daughters of Sweden on a lecture tour of the United States, where it is possible to fly from city to city. Captain Lundborg's new book, "When Nobile Was Rescued," will be issued in English in New York simultaneously with his arrival on March 20.

## How Hot Is the Moon?

Wide World

LEFT is Dr. Edison Pettitt and at right Dr. Seth B. Nicholson of the Mt. Wilson Observatory with the thermocouple to be used in measuring the temperature of the moon. A thermocouple, if you are interested, consists of a junction of two elements which when heated generate an electric current that can be measured with a galvanometer, which is an extremely sensitive ammeter.

## RELIEF IS PROVIDED IN ARGENTINE FLOOD

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Dr. Elpidio Gonzales, the interim Minister of War, has ordered the commander of the third army headquarters in Parana to provide tents, sheds and other facilities to house families forced to flee from the Parana River floods. Relief work is moving speedily throughout the district.

Meanwhile relief commissions sent by the ministry of public works and those organized by the state governments of Santa Fe and Entre Rios are providing food, clothing and houses for refugees. Thousands are homeless and thousands of cattle and other livestock have been removed from the flood areas.

## PARAGUAY'S ELECTION INDORSES LIBERALS

ASUNCION, Paraguay (By U. P.)—Early returns of the national election here indicate a sweeping victory for the Liberals now in power. Twenty-four deputies and 10 senators were elected, of which the Liberals appear to have won 10 deputies and 7 senators. The Republicans electing the remainder.

The estimated vote is: Liberals, 52,000; Republicans 23,000. Sixteen thousand votes were voided or voted blank by the insurgent wing of the Liberals who decided to abstain from the elections, although forced to go to the polls by the new obligatory voting law.

**STRESEMANN ON VACATION**

SAN REMO, Italy (AP)—The German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, has arrived here for three weeks' vacation.

## Hours Convention Favored by British

### Minister of Labor Explains, However, Why It Has Not Yet Been Ratified

By Wireless

LONDON—Regarding Great Britain's attitude toward the Washington eight-hours convention, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, British Minister of Labor said that Great Britain had always favored the fundamentals of the convention.

Its industries with every few exceptions already conformed in actual practice with the convention but he would explain, he added, why Great Britain hesitated to ratify the convention and why he asked for a revision of the convention.

Ambiguity in national law might have a very different effect from ambiguity in an international convention. If there were ambiguity in an international convention it was open to each Nation that ratified it to interpret it as it thought right. It became clear to all who had studied the text of the Washington convention deeply that there were important points which deserved reconsideration owing to general uncertainty of their interpretation. What, for example, he said, was the actual interpretation to be put upon the phrase, "hours of working"? How was intermittent work to be defined? Having enumerated other ambiguities, Sir Arthur said if the convention was amended and the difficulties he had mentioned were satisfactorily settled, he would recommend his Government to ratify it, and he was sure it would consent.

## Germans to Have New Type of Car

### General Motors Contemplates Purchase of 75 P. C. of Opel Company's Stock

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—It seems as if Germany were at last about to receive its truly popular cheap car now that General Motors is contemplating purchase of more than 75 per cent of the shares of the Opel Company, according to reports received here. The Opel Company is Germany's largest factory building small cars at a price which is adapted to the income of the average German.

It should not be forgotten that the cheapest American car, owing to the lower income of the people in this part of Europe, is far too expensive for the average German, quite apart from the fact that the importation tariff is extremely high.

General Motors realized this and according to rumors afloat here intends to build in Ruesselsheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, the seat of the Opel Works, a new type of car not sold in the United States which will be extremely light and have the advantage of a very low price.

## *Costermongers of London Display Yankee Ingenuity*

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Street venders of ice cream in London, as a result of present balmy spring days and frosty nights, have installed as a special attachment to their ice-cream barrows a chestnut roasting brazier.

They do a brisk trade in ice cream in the day time, and toward evening start coke fires to meet the later demand for chestnuts, piping hot. For sheer Yankee ingenuity, the London costermonger is hard to beat.

## AUSTRIANS PROPOSE TO COLONIZE PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Two hundred thousand unemployed Austrians may benefit as a result of negotiations now under way here on the part of Austrian Minister Anton Retschek, who is seeking to effect immigration treaties with Peru and other nations permitting the unemployed to migrate and colonize in South America.

# INTERNATIONAL MEN DISCUSS WORLD AFFAIRS

## Lord Eustace Percy Welcomes Delegates to Second Gathering of Its Kind

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prominent students of international relations, publicists and economists representing the chief European countries and the United States are meeting here this week under the auspices of the League of Nations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The actual discussions are behind closed doors but speeches have been made at various public functions.

Lord Eustace Percy, presiding at the dinner given by the British Government on Monday evening, welcoming the delegates, said that this conference was the second of its kind, the first having been held last year in Berlin. These gatherings, he said, indicated one of the most important features of the modern world of politics. The growing complexity and the closeness of international relations offered a wider field for the settlement of differences, and the reconciliation of apparently conflicting interests by earnest study and the discussion of actual facts.

**New Epochs Being Made**

Professor Gilbert Murray at the gathering at the London School of Economics said: "We are here to study in a scientific and objective spirit problems in which our nations touch one another and in which occasionally our immediate national interests may clash. New epochs are made by the mere fact that we have here today as we had last year in Berlin, leading students of science and politics from France, Germany, Italy and Great Britain, and most of the great nations are meeting together, not to intrigue, not to haggle and make bargains, not as secret agents to push the views of their own foreign offices, but as free, untrammelled scientific thinkers, working together, first for the safeguarding of the great civilization in which we are all partners, and thereby for the victorious rise and development of man, no longer by the defeat of other men but by the gradually mastering of the hostile forces in his environment and the no less deadly and murderous perils of his own nature."

**Students' Movements Aided**

Sir William Beveridge said since the foundation of the Rhodes scholarship, much had been done by one generous donor after another to aid students' movements from one country to another, but he asked if enough had been done to promote the movement of teachers and books.

"The great national libraries of Europe," he continued, "each contain all that is published of their own country, but each is complete on the national side alone. Most people find an increasing difficulty in keeping abreast of learning in other lands. This failure was serious to all branches of study in relation to social sciences, where each country has so much to learn from the other; it is deplorable. Could the rich men in each country who wish other lands to understand them, do better than to establish libraries—a library of American contribution to social science in London, or Berlin of German contribution to social science in London or Paris?"

**Distinguished Men Present**

Those attending the conference include Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society; Dr. Earle B. Babcock, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Paul Mantoux, director of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Politique in Paris; Prof. Alfred Zimmern, director of the School of International Studies in Geneva; Dr. Ernest Jaeckh of the Deutsche Hochschule fur Politik, Berlin; Dr. Bertil Ohlin and Dr. Jorgen Pedersen, representing Denmark, Professor Bottachiari, Italy; Prof. Gilbert Gidel, Prof. Louis Eisenmann, Julien Luchaire, Dr. Werner Picht and Dr. Margarete Rothbarth, France; Mr. van Kleffens, Holland, Comte Michel Rostworowski and Prof. Louis Ehrlich, Poland; M. V. Dvorsky, Czechoslovakia; Sir William Beveridge, Prof. A. J. Toynbee, Prof. P. J. N. Baker, Great Britain, and Sir Hugh Wyndham, representing the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.

## BUDGET DEMANDS HIGH BRITISH TAXES

LONDON (AP)—To gain rest before preparing the budget and also doubtless with the intention of escaping encounters with deputations from innumerable interests seeking relief from taxation, Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has gone to the Riviera.

Earlier this month Mr. Churchill declared the general strike of 1926 and the stoppage of coal production cost the Exchequer approximately $400,000,000, and instead of being able to consider a remission of taxation the Government was having a hard struggle to avoid imposing onerous increases.

# AMERICAN PARTY TO MAP PEAKS OF HIMALAYAS

## Fastnesses Around Everest to Be Explored—Seek Foot-Climbing Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The unexplored heights in the Himalayas are to be mapped by a new expedition, headed by Capt. John B. L. Noel, a veteran of the 1922-24 Mount Everest Expedition, and Walter Wood, of the American Geographic Society.

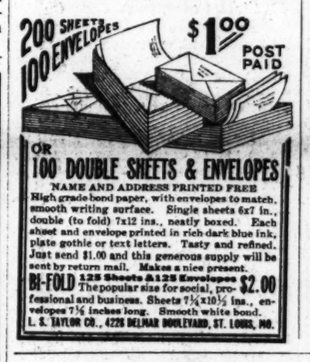
The major purpose of the expedition will be to procure photographic and topographical records of parts of the Kanchanjanga chain which have never before been mapped, being about 60 miles from Mount Everest.

Kanchanjanga itself, rising to an altitude of 28,150 feet, is the third highest in the world. It lies on the border of the Indian province of Sikkim and dominates a chain of the Himalayas which has many peaks higher than any which have yet been scaled by alpinists.

It is one of these peaks which Mr. Wood hopes to ascend in order to break the record of 23,600 feet which was made recently with the ascent of Mt. Trisul, in Kashmir. Explorers have climbed to a higher level on Mount Everest, but Trisul is the highest mountain whose summit has been reached.

The topographical work will be done with a photo-theodolite, a new map-making instrument, the first of which has been shipped to this country for the expedition's use. This device was said to triple the amount of work which a field party can do, substituting a camera for the plane-table and level.

Captain Noel, who is at present en route to New York, from which the two explorers will embark some time in April, was said to be the first white man to penetrate to within 30 miles of Mount Everest, a feat which he accomplished in 1913. He was the official photographer on the Royal Geographic Society expedition on which Mallory and Irvine climbed to within 600 feet of the top of Mount Everest.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# AVIATION FIRMS ASK EXTENSIONS IN RADIO SERVICE

## Network of Channels for Communication on Airways Is Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Representatives of 90 per cent of the air transport companies of the United States, including Herbert Hoover Jr., representing Western Air Express, appeared before the Federal Radio Commission with the long awaited plan for allocating 89 wavelengths reserved for commercial flying. Aviation came to the conference to tell radio what it needed to give it sight and hearing above the clouds.

Aviation companies represented included National Air Transport, Varney Air Lines, Pacific Air Transport, Boeing, Western Air Express, Southern Air Transport, Northwest Airways, Universal Air Corporation, Embry Riddle Company, Colonial Air Transport, Pitcairn Aviation and Pan-American Airways. Representatives were also present from General Electric, Western Union, Western Electric, Bell Telephone, American Telephone and Telegraph, R. C. A., Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and government departments dealing with aviation.

The plan of the aviation industry was presented by Lester D. Seymour, chairman of the Air Transport Operators' Section, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. He proposed establishment of a supplementary network of radio-telephone channels along the airways of the country. These would be operated by the aviation industry and would divide the responsibility of keeping the flying transport and passenger ships of the sky in touch with the land, with the similar agencies of the Department of Commerce. Under the plan, the radio service of the aviation industry would be utilized to forward orders and flying instructions. The Department of Commerce would continue its present radio service dealing with weather information and direction finding.

**Would Allot Channels**

Under the Seymour plan, specific radio channels would be allocated to individual routes and instruments would be tuned to these waves. This would remove confusion over conflicting frequencies. It would also involve establishing radio stations at important points along the airways of the Continent. The permission for establishment of such radio stations under the plan would rest with the Commerce Department, acting in cooperation with the Operators' Committee.

Once the airplane takes off, its only means of communication is by radio, Mr. Seymour said. At present it is guided by radio beacons established by the board and by the department's weather service. The airplane of the future, however, will want more information. It will come to an airport obscured by fog or blinding storm and will want instant knowledge of what conditions are below the storm area and over the airport which the pilot cannot see. This information, under the present plan, will be wirelessed up to the pilot from the sending station below, which would tell him whether the fog extended all the way down, where he might find a safe harbor, or whether the fog were sufficiently high to permit him to come through and under it in safety.

"It is as necessary as the block system on the railway," Mr. Seymour added. Definite frequencies on definite routes is the essential feature of the plan, and should be approved, Capt. F. C. Hingsburg, chief of the Airways Division of the Commerce Department, said. Each established air route, he said, should have a day frequency and a night frequency.

**Shift in Responsibility**

Responsibility for dispatching airplanes should rest on the private companies and not on the Government, said Maj. W. R. Blair, chief of research section, Army Signal Corps. Thorp Hiscock of the Boeing company said the commercial channels were not intended primarily to transmit messages of passengers.

The Radio Corporation of America does not object to the air transport companies establishing their own communications business, Col. Manton Davis, vice-president and general attorney, said. He warned against scattered ownership of the stations and urged the creation of one big agency with public utility obligations.

The air lanes of the future will listen and instantaneously respond to one so-called "high frequency calling frequency," which will be the emergency call of the clouds. What the "S. O. S." is to the sea, this specially reserved channel will be to the air. It will be known and honored in every country on the same wave.

## GERMANS LEND PARIS WATTEAU PAINTINGS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The German Government has proffered two celebrated paintings by Watteau for the theater exhibition which will be held shortly at the Carnavalet Museum.

This courteous offer has been accepted and is deeply appreciated by the French, especially as these pictures, which were purchased by the Germans in the eighteenth century have never been seen hitherto in France. "Lamourau Théâtre Française" and "Lamourau Théâtre Italien" belong to the Emperor Frederick Museum in Germany.

## SHAKESPEARE FOLIO IS SOLD FOR $50,000

LONDON (AP)—Announcement has been made that a first folio of Shakespeare, dated 1623, has been sold by an unnamed English nobleman to B. J. Beyer, American book dealer, at what appears to be the record price of more than £10,000 (approximately $50,000).

The folio, not recorded in the list made by Sir Sidney Lee, contains the famous last leaf generally missing in noted examples. The highest price paid at auction for a first folio was £8600 seven years ago.

# Oklahoma's Steady Gains Put Impeachment News "in Shade"

## Public Much More Interested in New Oil Field —State Continuing Remarkable Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—There is more going on in Oklahoma than an impeachment trial. In fact, the impeachment trial has almost reached an end, and has long since taken a secondary place in public interest, except as its lessons may point to a future improvement of the state government.

Many more people probably are following with avidity the day-to-day developments in the new but long awaited oil field recently opened by a discovery well only a few miles outside the city limits than are devouring the now prosaic, now gossipy testimony of the Senate court which is trying the Chief Executive.

In an annual contest held here by civic clubs to award a plaque to the city's "most useful citizen" the election fell to the "lease scout" instrumental in opening the oil field, and as yet there has been no movement to impeach him.

The new community in the actual drilling area has grown up with the usual rapidity but with distinctly little of the disorder or lawlessness once traditional in such "mushroom" towns.

**"Business as Usual"**

So far as the everyday activities of home building, industry, business, school planning and cotton planting are concerned, they go on with no more disturbance from the State House situation than resulted in eastern cities from newsboy's shouts of "All about Oklahoma!"

The close of February, usually a low month in building activity, marked the eighteenth consecutive month in which Oklahoma City has recorded more than $1,000,000 worth of building permits issued, and in the year just closed the volume of building permits was double the figure for 1919. With the opening of spring, real estate subdivisions are being built up with homes on many sides of the city, one of these covering 2700 acres.

Municipal politics has become singularly quiet as the city approaches the end of its first administration under a city manager, and the absence of interest has been interpreted as an indication that whatever may be the vicissitudes of State politics, the city has solved its problem of how to choose an executive.

One of the outstanding events of the year has been the completion of negotiations by which the Rock Island Railroad is to remove its tracks from the center of the city, using a circuit route, and thereby opening up new possibilities for city growth and solution of traffic problems.

**State Government Goes On**

Even the state government goes on, little disturbed, except possibly in the highway department, by the maneuverings about the governorship. The opinion of some students of the Oklahoma Constitution is that one source of the "impeachment complex" in Oklahoma politics is the structure which makes the Governor more of a political figure than a governmental one.

The Governor in fact can do comparatively little governing of the state departments for which the electorate usually holds him responsible unless he does it by methods which depend more upon political influence than upon constitutional authority.

Much of the evidence in the impeachment trial has been designed to show political interference by persons associated with the executive office in the work of subordinate departments, and there are indications that it has aroused active public disapproval of practices of using state employees, ostensibly paid for maintaining roads or protecting wild life, to spend their time building political fences.

Regardless of the impending Senate verdict as to whether Henry S. Johnston shall continue to be Governor, one of the main objects of the upheaval against his administration has been gained. This consists of the removal from the Governor's office of Mrs. O. O. Hammonds, who has resigned the post of confidential secretary, thus severing the political influence which she and her uncle, Judge James R. Armstrong, are alleged to have exerted to the domination of the executive office.

The strongest efforts of the prosecution in the impeachment trial have been devoted to adducing testimony that Mrs. Hammonds usurped prerogatives of the chief executive, told him what to do, gave orders to employees of the highway, banking and conservation departments, and selected the callers whom she wished to have see the executive. Governor Johnston, on the witness stand, has declared neither she nor two other members of his office staff will return.

**Concrete and Asphalt**

Another prominent phase of the impeachment has had to do with the change from cement to asphalt in the state highway construction program. One of Governor Johnston's favorite policies was to break the alleged "cement trust," and in his reorganization of the State Highway Department the way was opened for asphalt contractors to bid with more likelihood of success.

Roads built under the resultant policy have cost an average of approximately $7000 more than concrete roads, and correspondingly fewer miles have been built. The defense is undertaking to prove they are worth that much more. In the process, Oklahoma citizens are learning more than most electorates probably know about the comparative merits of concrete and asphalt.

"We will introduce evidence to show that Governor Johnston is honest," was one of the statements Thomas H. Owen, chief counsel for the Governor, made at the outset of the defense. It is one which even opponents of Mr. Johnston generally concede.

The contention of the opposition concerns not his motives but his competency to give the State good government. On that point his counsel are introducing testimony to show that his actions in questioned instances were based on sound policies and frequently on advice or information from some of the persons whom the prosecution has adopted as witnesses.

# Mexicans Look for Early End of Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

forded effective protection to all presidential candidates to conduct legitimate campaigns.

**Gen. Aguirre Surrenders**

At Santa Lucrecia, southern Vera Cruz, Gen. Alejandro Manje, from the Tehuantepec area, received the voluntary unconditional surrender of Gen. Simon Aguirre, brother of Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre, leader of the revolt in Vera Cruz.

Twelve lower ranking officers and 13 soldiers surrendered with Aguirre. The prisoners await court-martial. Troops continued close pursuit of Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre, who was said to have but two men with him.

Surrender of these officers and of the only remaining large contingent of rebel troops in Vera Cruz at Juanita definitely removes the south from the revolt.

In the north, however, aside from the minor movement against Durango the Federal activities had three phases, one of them not at all clear.

There was, of course, the general offensive against Torreon by General Calles and a Government statement said Gen. Juan Almazan was leaving Monterey for an offensive against Saltillo. The wording of the statement indicated a body of rebel troops was operating in that district.

Almazan had been previously reported even as occupying Saltillo, which is the capital of Coahuila but rather far removed from other rebel activity in the state.

**Rebels Near Mazatlan**

Official announcements said a rebel advance guard of 400 or 500 of the army of Gen. Roberto Cruz had reached Quila, south of Culiacan, Sinaloa, and was continuing its advance toward Mazatlan, west coast seaport held by Gen. Jaime Carrillo.

The Government announced that it had confiscated Mexico City property belonging to prominent rebel leaders and would auction it to help defray costs of suppressing the revolution.

Among those against whom seizures were made are Gov. Fausto Topete, Gen. Roberto Cruz, and Gen. Francisco Manzo, all of Sonora, and Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre of Vera Cruz.

The Cruz property was valued at about 300,000 pesos (about $150,000). General Manzo's property included two houses, as did Governor Topete's. General Aguirre had a house and furniture. All bank accounts were also confiscated.

The seizures were made under the terms of a recently promulgated regulation providing for confiscation of property of those guilty of sedition.

## Rebels Enlist Civilians

JUAREZ (AP)—The greatest concentration of revolutionary troops since the start of the revolution, with Torreon as their base, is well under way, and it is generally believed here that leaders of the rebellion have planned a determined stand against the federal forces led by former President Calles.

Troop trains loaded with revolutionists from Juarez have arrived at Torreon, it is reported.

It is learned here that the rebels are recruiting civilians in Chihuahua, Sonora and Baja California, and moving them to Torreon as rapidly as possible.

Rebel leaders have been informed that Calles' army is near Camarcho, 199 kilometers from Torreon. The country from Camarcho to Torreon is rugged and for miles the federal troops must cross an almost waterless desert to reach their objective.

It was reported here that revolutionists have torn up railroad tracks and destroyed railroad bridges on the route Calles must take to reach Torreon. If the reports are true, the federal army may be delayed several days in making their attack. Such delay would permit a considerable massing of troops by the rebels.

## Almazan Leaving Monterey

MONTEREY, Mex. (AP)—Gen. Juan A. Almazan, in command of the federal garrison here, said he would leave at once to lead an army of 10,000 men against rebel forces at Saltillo. General Almazan made his announcement after an airplane had flown over the rebel lines and brought back reports of the disposition of the revolutionary troops.

The general said he hoped to fight a decisive battle in the vicinity of Saltillo or Torreon, but predicted that the rebels would avoid an engagement by moving northward toward Chihuahua City. Four trainloads of infantry and two trains of artillery have joined the federal forces here, coming from Tampico.

## Troops Moved to Border

WASHINGTON (AP)—Movement of a small body of troops to the Mexican border for the protection of Naco, Ariz., and to guard the water supply of Bisbee, about eight miles from the international line, has been reported to the War Department by Major General Lassiter, commander of the Eighth Army Corps area at San Antonio.

## Smuggling Attempt Blocked

EL PASO, Tex. (AP)—An attempt to smuggle arms and ammunition across the international border was frustrated here the night of March 11 after a gun battle in which two American patrolmen were wounded.

# Mitchell Defends the 'Pocket Veto'

## Attorney-General Appears in Supreme Court to Uphold Its Validity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Does the President's "pocket veto" have a hole in it? That, in essence, is the question before the Supreme Court, which took William D. Mitchell, the new Attorney-General in the Hoover Cabinet, before the high tribunal, as almost his first official act.

Mr. Mitchell contended that there are no legal holes in the pocket veto and based his contention on the fact that in all the years of the republic's life no legislation so disposed of by a President has popped out again. He urged, accordingly, that the pocket is as sound as when newly stitched by the Constitutional convention.

The "pocket veto" is the procedure of a President who fails to sign a bill passed by Congress and thereby defeats it. Does a bill which was passed by both houses of Congress and presented to the Chief Executive less than 10 days—Sundays excepted—before the adjournment of the first session of Congress, but which was not signed by him, or returned by him to the house in which it originated, become a law without his signature?

That is the question before the Supreme Court. Up to now the universal answer has been "no." Counsel for petitioners, who happen in this case to be a group of Indian tribes in Washington, assert that in all these years the answer should have been "yes."

## CEYLON INCREASES CONTROL OF LIQUOR

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon—The Legislative Council excise commissioner, G. S. Wodeman, denying the charge that the Ceylon Government lacks a temperance policy said the Government's position is one of steadily increasing control.

The main points are: First, increased duties on foreign liquor and arrack; secondly, restriction of hours of sale; thirdly, lowering of strength of intoxicants; fourthly, the establishment of retail licenses for arrack similar to those already enforced for foreign liquor, and fifthly, an increasing measure of control of all retail shops.

# Washington Likes Mellon Better It Gets to Know Him

(Continued from Page 1)

bargaining is left to the head of the house, the quietly dominant man who sits in the President's Cabinet, and whose thinking is quick and sure.

When he wants to, Andrew W. Mellon can assume a blank look from which no one could guess his thoughts. It isn't a pose. It is a gift. It is with him when he buys a picture. There is no limit to the amount he will pay for an old master if he wants it and thinks it is worth it. But no dealer in Old World art can out-bargain him. He assumes—correctly—that they are asking twice what they expect to get, and the price, pared down, is never excessive as such things go when Secretary Mellon is the buyer.

**His Son Bought a Car**

One of the stories Washington likes to tell relates to the purchase of a car by Secretary Mellon's son. This was some years ago. They agreed on a six-cylinder stock car made by one of the big manufacturers. But there were three models—a "light six," a medium-priced six, and a "big six." The son wanted the medium-priced car, selling around $1500. The father sought to persuade him to buy the smaller model, selling for about $400 less. Before the deal was closed, he walked several blocks to the display room, carefully examined the two, and finally approved the purchase of the model his son desired.

It was just another example of the Mellon bargaining instinct.

Another Mellon characteristic is thoroughness, coupled with an astonishing capacity for detail. "A. W." goes to the bottom of everything requiring his attention. With a naturally curious mind, and a retentive one, he learns all there is to learn before reaching his decisions.

Capacity for concentration is another Mellon gift. He will be sitting at his desk in the Treasury digesting a letter or studying an official statement. Across the desk, six feet away, will be an assistant or one of his secretaries. Silence for five or ten minutes. Then, slowly, almost automatically, his hand will reach out and his fingers will touch a button summoning the man who sits opposite. It has happened time and again.

Quiet he must have, if he is to work with satisfaction to himself. Not gregarious by nature, and accustomed for many years to being alone a great deal, he likes to be quiet while he thinks out the problems which daily confront him. The big corner room in the Treasury which he uses as his private office is one of the quietest in Washington.

In the earlier years of his service as head of the Nation's fiscal system, he developed the habit of walking home for luncheon, and sometimes, in good weather, walking again in the evening. At first certain of his personal aides and assistants trailed along. They quickly discovered that he preferred to walk alone. He doesn't like to be "bothered" by other officials after he leaves the office.

**Climbs to His Apartment**

More recently he surprised the elevator attendant in the apartment where he lives by starting for the stairs instead of entering the lift. Explaining that he needed the exercise, he walked up the full five flights to his spacious quarters in the top of the building.

"And never missed a step!" the operator declared.

Public speeches he abhors, especially if delivered before a visible audience. Asked by newspaper men last fall on what dates he expected to speak over the radio for the Republican National Committee, he replied with characteristic humor: "I told them all days would be equally inconvenient!"

The first time he faced the microphone, it was with marked uneasiness. Confidence came with the discovery that he had a good "radio voice," and that his delivery was better than that of many men who employ the arts of the orator in speaking on the air. His even, smooth tones, compressed into a relatively narrow speaking range, and coupled with clear articulation and an absence of marked inflection, made him an instantaneous success on the radio.

And Washington has benefited him in other ways. It has "drawn him out," and introduced him to new ideas, new personalities, and new problems.

"You know," he said, not long ago, apropos of the semi-weekly press contacts which he once dreaded but now rather enjoys, "the press conferences have been an education to me. The newspaper men come in here and ask me a lot of questions about things I don't know about, and when they go out I send for somebody who knows and find out about them. And the next time they come I know!"

Mellon thoroughness!

Socially, Secretary Mellon is perhaps the least active individual in high official life. Formal dinners he finds more wearing than work, and those who know him best suspect that he would much rather remain at the Treasury until 10 o'clock than attend an official function.

Although he has few intimates, and lives alone when not at his desk, even more than he works alone, he is far from unapproachable.

"Come to see me or call me on the phone when things come up that you want to know about," he said to one news writer who had published an unconfirmed report which disturbed his day. "I'll tell you the truth."

That particular invitation was accepted five years later.

With the greatest candor, Secretary Mellon kept his word by giving his caller facts of the most confidential character, that he might understand the exact situation. They were never printed.

There is simplicity about Andrew W. Mellon the man, which is lacking in many men of smaller stature. If there is any veneer in his make-up or vanity in his nature, it is not evident to those who, in the years of his official service, have had the best opportunity to observe him. Gentlemannered, with a slowness of speech which is in inverse ratio to the speed of his thought, he would never be taken for a Colossus, a Cæsar nor a Gargantua.

No swaggering giant this, but a slightly built, soft-spoken, well-informed and well-poised specialist in the field of finance.

No imperious leader of armies or peoples, but a man of patience, vision and shrewd judgment.

No swashbuckling pirate of industry, but a builder.

Such is Andrew W. Mellon the man.

# *Leather Bindings Too Durable Today?*

## *Outlast the Books They Cover Owing to Changing Tastes, Says Expert*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY — Criticism of modern literature has just been voiced by Joseph Savidge, Philadelphia bookbinder, in an address before the annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, when he declared that the majority of books today are not of sufficient merit to warrant leather bindings, particularly in view of changing tastes.

Miss M. L. Gates of the Newark Library said that the rapidity with which new discoveries and inventions are taking place in every field is making technical books impracticable, and they are being replaced with pamphlets which can be discarded more readily when they are outmoded.

Miss Marion Travis of the Newark Library expressed the view that the great increase in the popularity of books in the last 20 years was due in part, to the number of book reviews in newspapers and other periodicals.

## FARM BUREAU TO AID HOOVER RELIEF PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—The progress of farm relief legislaiton at the special session called by President Hoover has been made easier by announcement of a "pledge of 100 per cent co-operation" from the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The driving force of the equalization fee, which Mr. Hoover opposed, was furnished by the federation and its state farm bureaus.

Satisfaction with the appointment of Arthur M. Hyde, former Governor of Missouri, as Secreary of Agriculture was expressed by members of the board. Their staement said Mr. Hyde had "shown a hearty sympathy with the ideals and aims of organized farmers."


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## THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Thomas A. Edison.
2. At the rate of 1000 a year.
3. The Indians.
4. To memorize something, to look at something beautiful, and to do something for someone every day.
5. King John.


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BRADFORD: 10 Manchester Road; 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle Street.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James Street.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton Street.
CHESTERFIELD: 12 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle Street.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman Street.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial Street.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King Street.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate Street.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High Street.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord Street; 45 London Road.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham Street; 22/24 Oldham Street; 55 Market Street.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming Street.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold Street.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville Street.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber Street. 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
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WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
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ALL ABOUT ME!

*I am* a product of science, and only recently born in the chemist's laboratory.
*The Destiny* mapped out for me by my parents is to solve the labour question in the home in an entirely new and more efficient way.
*I am quite young* and harmless—yet full of vigour and very much alive to all the problems which confront the housewife in her daily work.
*My parents have* named me "Riddex" because I free the home of all dirt myself and leave nothing for the scrubber.
*I am not a soap* and do not lather. I am a pure white powder and there is nothing harmful in me.
*Economy* is one of my strong points because every grain does its duty and my upkeep costs little.
*My parents have* put me into a nice striped tin with a big heart printed in blue just to distinguish me—because my methods, like myself, are unique. This is Me! Now let me tell you what "Riddex" can do.

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# HOOVER'S BROOM TO REST LIGHTLY ON FEDERAL LIST

## President to Retain All Able Executives He Can Irrespective of Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has wasted no time in letting it be known that he desired retaining in his Administration all able executives, irrespective of party. In a personal statement he announced that he "contemplated comparatively few changes."

In keeping with this policy Mr. Hoover has retained as head of the Veterans' Bureau, Frank T. Hines, and has asked Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget, to continue in charge of this work for the present. General Lord is desirous of retiring from the Government's service, but has agreed to continue for a time.

This does not mean, however, that there will not be some important changes made. One of the most important has already been accomplished in the replacing of Edward C. Finney, first Assistant Secretary of the Interior, by Joseph M. Dixon, former Governor of Montana. However, Mr. Finney, who has had many years' experience in interior affairs was retained in the department as its solicitor.

**Bolter Expected to Get Post**

It is also understood that Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is to be replaced. Mr. Hoover is known to desire to have this bureau completely reorganized. Mr. Burke's administration has been subject to considerable criticism for some years and last session it became the object of a senatorial investigation, which is still in force. Washington expects that Cato Sells of Texas, a Democrat who bolted his party in the 1928 presidential campaign to support Mr. Hoover, will be named to Mr. Burke's place. Mr. Sells was commissioner of Indian affairs under President Wilson.

The president's declaration concerning the retention of government employees regardless of political demands aroused high enthusiasm in government quarters while among politicians it was viewed with considerable apprehension. This feeling among the party politicians was further augmented by unmistakable information from presidential quarters that Mr. Hoover proposed drastic reforms in the methods of handling what patronage there would develop.

Of about 820,000 persons on the federal payroll, 17,000 are appointed by the President. But 14,000 of these are postmasters who have been placed under the classified service and while there still is some politics played in their selection, Senators and Representatives have most to do with choosing from the somewhat elastic list of those who pass competitive examinations for postmasterships.

This leaves only about 3000 persons whose appointments are vested directly in the President. Their number includes assistants to Cabinet officers, heads of various independent government agencies, Ambassadors and Ministers, members of Federal boards and commissions and district attorneys and marshals.

**Colonel Mann's Position**

The mystery surrounding the status of Col. Horace A. Mann as a political agent of the Republican Party in the South in last year's campaign was partially cleared up in a statement issued by him following a meeting of the Republican National Committee.

In that statement Colonel Mann denied rumors that he sought to have the committee give him credit for breaking the Democratic "Solid South." All he had asked, he said, was a declaration that he receive no compensation, but former Representative James Francis Burke of Pennsylvania, counsel for the committee, held that this could not legally be done under its rules.

Colonel Mann made known that he had retired voluntarily from his political activity in behalf of the Republican Party in the South and that this was in accord wih his own desire. Reports, which Colonel Mann characterized as "misrepresentations," had it that he sought to have the National Committee continue the organization which he had set up in the South during the campaign.

The effect of recognizing the Mann organization would be, it is pointed out, to take the distribution of patronage and party control in southern states out of the hands of the national committeemen and committeewomen in those states.

# BUCHARIN ADVOCATES DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

MOSCOW (AP)—Nikolai Bucharin, who is credited with having laid the theoretic foundation for the Right Wing tendency of the Communist Party, seems at present to have returned into the fold of dominating factions in the party, judging by extracts from his election speech, published in Pravda.

With reference to treatment of the peasant problem, in which he is supposed to have upheld the cause of the "fists," or rich peasants, Bucharin said fullest support should be granted to individual poor and middle-class households, but that "grown fists" should be vigorously attacked.

"Industrialization is the law of our internal development, not only as regards industry, but also for peasant husbandry," he declared.

# SALVAGE CREWS KEEP STREETS CLEAR OF PAPER

## Philadelphia Gives Official Recognition to Needs of Waste Industry

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — The campaign for cleaner streets here has changed the vocational aspects of a large class of workers heretofore known as "scavengers." They are now called salvage men or collectors and are being organized, receiving police and city co-operation, and are regarded as a necessary adjunct to the street-cleaning department.

For years hundreds of men eked out a meager living by rummaging through trash boxes, barrels and refuse containers for what articles they could dispose of in junk yards. Their greatest source of revenue was from waste paper. Because of the eagerness induced by much competition they had to work fast, with the result that they scattered what they had no use for to the four winds, filling the streets, lawns and driveways with trash.

The force of the street cleaning department was unable to keep up and complaints began to multiply. An order was issued to drive the refuse collectors from the streets or arrest them under an old law which prohibited "scavenging." Scores were arrested.

In two weeks the price of waste paper advanced $2 a ton and there was a shortage reported at the local warehouses, and the waste paper dealers, their supplies summarily cut off, were facing a serious situation, and it was decided to seek police co-operation, get the support of the civic clubs and similar organizations and ask the householders to prevent the loss of a very useful and needed service. The Philadelphia Retail Waste Paper Dealers' Association issued a proclamation to housewives:

"Please allow the collector to remove the waste paper from your house each week, or, if you cannot do that, please tie your paper into bundles and place it on your sidewalk so that he may collect it according to law. The law forbids him to rummage in cans, boxes or receptacles. The law forbids him to scatter trash in the street. He wishes to earn his living properly under the law. We wish to carry on our business properly under the law."

The collecting system has been organized on a more efficient basis. Each collector has been supplied with a badge bearing a number and the name of the dealer to whom he sells.


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Rump Steak — The Better Cuts No Finer Sold — 65c Lb.
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*ANOTHER FIRST NATIONAL MARKET SPECIAL VALUE*

Chuck Roast — Roasting, Boiling, Braising Lean, Without Bone — 35c Lb.
FRESH SHOULDERS — A Real Pork Roast Little Pig Shoulders — Lb. 19c
PORK CHOPS — All Are Center Cuts Fresh Lean Young Pork — Lb. 38c
SAUSAGEMEAT — Passed by U. S. Gov't A Guarantee of Fineness — Lb. 32c

*LOWEST PRICE ANYWHERE ON SAME FANCY FISH*

Haddock — Your Choice in Weight Dressed If You Desire — 10c Lb.
COD STEAK — A Great Money Saver Fresh, Wasteless Slices — Lb. 18c
HALIBUT — Fresh—A Great Delicacy Sliced or Cut to Boil — Lb. 39c
FINNAN HADDIE — Nothing Just Like It Our Own Curing — Lb. 18c

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Cabbage — Large, Firm Heads Our Markets Always Lead — 5c Lb.
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Finast BAKED BEANS — Lg. Can 20c
BAKER'S Shredded Cocoanut — 2 Pkgs. 23c
SELECTED QUEEN OLIVES — Lg. Bot. 29c
RICH'S INSTANT COCOA — 8 oz. Can 25c
COMET BROWN RICE — 2 Pkgs. 25c
SEEDLESS RAISINS — Pkg. 9c

KIPPER SNACKS — Can 5c
TUNA FISH White Meat — Can 33c
KIPPERED HERRING — Can 27c
PURITY SALT — Pkg. 5c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER — 12 oz. Can 24c
MIXED VEGETABLES — Can 13c
PURE HONEY — 12 oz. Jar 23c
KARO Blue Label — Can 13c
BROOKSIDE FRESH MILK — Qt. 13c

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Finast PALE DRY GINGER ALE — Carton of 12 Bottles 99c

PRIZE BREAD — Electrically Baked — Large 20 oz. Loaf 8c

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## MRS. SHEDDEN IN THIRD ROUND

### Defeats Miss Holton in U. S. Women's Indoor Singles Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Mrs. William M. Shedden of Boston advanced to the third round of play in the United States women's indoor singles championship tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning when she defeated Miss Eleanor Holton of Chestnut Hill in a three-set match, 6—2, 0—6, 6—1. In the first set the playing was closer than the score would indicate, as there were many rallies before the points were earned. It was through greater steadiness that Mrs. Shedden won, as almost invariably when a rally went over three strokes, she was the winner. The second set found Mrs. Shedden letting up in her game, while Miss Holton played at her best, with the result that the latter won it in straight games. When the two players returned to the court after a rest, Mrs. Shedden was again back in form and lost only one game in the third and deciding set.

Miss Margaret Blake of Boston had an easy time advancing to the third round at the expense of Miss Christine Reid of Brookline, with the loss of only two games, both in the first set.

**Slow Doubles Match**

Mrs. H. R. Hardwick, Boston, and Mrs. P. H. Mitton of Jamaica Plain, met, Mrs. P. H. Theopold and Mrs. Margaret Roosevelt, both of Dedham, in a first-round doubles match, winning, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6. It was a long drawn-out affair with little interesting tennis.

Mrs. Theopold met Mrs. Herbert Yerxa of Boston in the second round of singles and won, 6—4, 6—2. Many of the games went to deuce.

Mrs. S. T. Crawford of Boston had quite a battle against Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach of Jericho, L. I., N. Y., Monday in the only second round match of the day. Mrs. Barger-Wallach was United States outdoor singles champion in 1908, defeating the then standing out champion.

**Mrs. Crawford Wins**

In her match against a much younger opponent, Mrs. Barger-Wallach brilliantly matched strokes with the Boston player. The first set was an evenly played hard-stroking affair, but Mrs. Crawford's faster court covering gave her the advantage in the second set. The score of the match was 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, who has won many national championships indoors and out, is not entered in the singles tournament, but is seeded No. 1 in the women's doubles with Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline. These two players will defend the title that they won last spring. Fourteen teams are entered in this division.

The mixed doubles entries are headed by Mrs. Hubbard and Edward G. Chandler, who should make a strong bid for the title won last year by Mrs. Wightman and Henry L. Johnson Jr. The singles summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Mrs. A. C. Butler, Boston, defeated Miss Dorman Weaver, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Eleanor Holton, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Ruth Sears, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Marian Morss, Boston, defeated Miss Dorrance Chase, Chestnut Hill, 8—6, 6—1.

Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, defeated Miss Aurine Boydon, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston, defeated Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach, Jericho, L. I., 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, defeated Miss Eleanor Holton, Chestnut Hill, 6—2, 0—6, 6—1.

Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, defeated Miss Christine Reid, Brookline, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. T. H. Theopold, Dedham, defeated Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, 6—2, 8—6.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. H. R. Hardwick, Boston and Mrs. P. H. Mitton, Jamaica Plain, defeated Mrs. P. H. Theopold and Mrs. Margaret Roosevelt, Dedham, 8—6, 6—2, 8—6.

## SCRIBNER RETAINS HIS WORLD BOWLING TITLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph Scribner of Detroit retained his world's match bowling championship by defeating Morton Lindsey of Stamford, Conn., in a 60-game match concluded here Monday night. The final score was Scribner 12,893; Lindsey 12,315, a difference of 578 pins.

The match was played in six blocks of 10 games each, Scribner taking them all. The first three were rolled in Detroit and the last three here. The final block saw Scribner add 146 pins to his advantage. The game score follows:

Scribner—158, 189, 220, 232, 234, 234, 255, 237, 235, 155—2149. Grand total—12,893.

Lindsey—168, 228, 217, 198, 172, 239, 224, 237, 165 155—2003. Grand total—12,315.

**PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE**

| | W. | T. | L. | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vancouver | 24 | 3 | 6 | 80 | 45 | 51 |
| Seattle | 14 | 2 | 16 | 62 | 66 | 30 |
| Portland | 12 | 5 | 16 | 55 | 65 | 29 |
| Victoria | 7 | 6 | 19 | 57 | 78 | 20 |

RESULT MONDAY

Vancouver 3, Portland 2.

**VANCOUVER STOPS PORTLAND**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Portland's Buckaroos made a thrilling attempt to regain second place in the Pacific Coast League here Monday night, but failed to do so when the Vancouver Lions earned a 3-to-2 victory. The Lions scored three goals in the second period, while Portland scored twice in the third session. Fifty-three seconds after the opening of the third period, Portland scored when McGoldrick converted a pass from Downie. Fourteen seconds later Conn got Portland's second score. Capt. Arthur Somers' solo goal in the second period proved the winning margin.

**CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE**

| | W. | T. | L. | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland | 14 | 4 | 11 | 55 | 53 | 32 |
| Hollywood | 12 | 5 | 13 | 63 | 56 | 29 |
| San Francisco | 12 | 5 | 12 | 65 | 73 | 29 |
| Los Angeles | 12 | 4 | 14 | 46 | 49 | 28 |

RESULT MONDAY

Los Angeles 1, Hollywood 0.

**LOS ANGELES BEATS HOLLYWOOD**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Los Angeles defeated Hollywood Monday night, 1 to 0. Wilson scored in the first period on a clever assist from Coupes, and thereafter Los Angeles' defensive tactics monopolized the evening. Hollywood had the puck in its opponent's territory continually, but could not penetrate the strong defense presented.

**TWO TIE FOR MEDAL HONORS**

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla. (AP)—Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., and Mrs. Steward Hanley of Detroit, Mich., with 83's tied for medalist honors in the annual BeHeair women's golf championship here. Miss Margaret Vahey of Boston with 90 and Miss Louise Nordyce of Youngstown, O., 92, took third and fourth places, respectively.

## GOLF CHAMPIONS ARE HARD PRESSED

### Farrell and Sarazen Nearly Eliminated From Tourney

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Hard pressed to the sixteenth green of their afternoon round by a pair of determined Englishmen, John C. Farrell and Eugene Sarazen, defending champions, in the sixth international four-ball match, eliminated their opponents after Farrell had made his iron shots count for a pair of birdies and two resultant holes. The match went to Farrell and Sarazen, 3 to 2. The national open champion and his partner encountered stiff opposition throughout their 36-hole match with Frank Ball of England, but more recently of Atlanta, and Harry Notton, young British Isles professional.

Edward Dudley, Los Angeles, and A. G. Espinosa, Chicago, turned in a 2-and-1 victory after repulsing a determined threat on the afternoon homeward trip by William Klein, Wheatley Hills, L. I., and Miami Beach, and T. L. Kerrigan, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Dudley and Espinosa were 1 up at both the ninth and eighteenth greens. Klein and Kerrigan faltered in the face of the high wind to stand 4 down at the turn in the afternoon.

William Macfarlane, former open champion of West Chester, N. Y., and Harry Hampton, Chicago and Key West, Fla., drove their way to a 3-and-2 victory over the Canadian representatives, Charles Murray, Montreal, and David Spittal, Toronto.

One of the day's upsets came when T. D. Armour, Washington, former open champion, and William Mehlhorn, New York, were defeated 3 and 2 by Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, and Craig Wood, Bloomfield, N. J.

The defeat of Al Watrous, of the Ryder Cup team, registered from Grand Rapids, Mich., and Horton Smith, brilliant young golfer from Joplin, Mo., with four major 1929 tournaments to his credit, furnished the day's major upset. The pair lost 2 and 1 to Charles Mayo, Jacksonville, Fla., and Flushing, L. I., and former champion of France and Belgium, and George Christ, Rochester, N. Y.

Joseph Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., and Henri Cuici, Bridgeport, Conn., defeated Frank Walsh, Appleton, Wis., and Leonard Schmutle, Indianapolis, 4 and 3, after the western boys had fallen down in the afternoon round.

M. J. Brady, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Cyril J. Walker, Englewood, N. J., another former open champion, were the victims of another upset when they lost to John Golden, Paterson, N. J., Ryder Cup team member, and William Burke, Westport, N. Y., 5 and 4.

L. H. Diegel, P. G. A. champion, and W. C. Hagen, British open champion, the seeded team of the lower bracket, took an easy 6-4 match from Edward Williams, Cleveland, and Wilfred Reid, Detroit.

## SEEDED PLAYER IS DEFEATED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first actual victory over a seeded player in the United States amateur squash tennis championship of 1929 was scored Monday afternoon, when Frank A. Sieverman Jr., No. 2 on the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club team, came from behind to defeat Gavin Brackenridge of the Princeton Club, in the third round of the tourney at the Columbia University Club. Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic Club, seeded third, had followed Thomas R. Coward, former national champion, out by default, but the other five selected stars came through to the quarter finals, where they meet each other this afternoon.

Sieverman attained the leading class at the end of last season, being assigned to the lowest group of 15, and nothing in his performance this season justified his victory. But for the first time this season he showed his real skill, and his complete control and ability to meet every attempt of the Princeton Club player, after the early periods give assurance that this was not a chance victory, but the development of a new star of the court. Only in the earlier part of the match was Brackenridge able to display the kind of play which had placed him high in the ranks for the past five years, but he managed to hold his advantage long enough to win the initial game. The score was 12—15, 15—7, 15—10.

All three of the other seeded leaders, Rowland B. Haines, national champion, of the home club; Harold R. Mixsell, national veteran champion, Princeton Club, and Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, advanced in straight games, as did Jerome L. Kerbeck, also of the Columbia University Club, seeded fifth. Mixsell had the hardest struggle, being carried to extra points, after coming close to an easy victory in the second game, at 13—7, to defeat Frank M. Loughman, of the New York Athletic Club, 15—5, 18—17. Haines defeated John C. Neely, another veteran, 15—3, 15—7, Baron disposed of Francis Day, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—5, and Kerbeck ended the career of his teammate of the Columbia University Club champion team, W. M. Lee, 15—5, 15—6. Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, the remaining seeded player, was carried to three games by Robert J. Larner, of the Yale Club, while Arthur Goldburg, another Yale Club player, occupies the place defaulted by Coward.

One more match is still to be played in the their round, in which Auguste J. Cordier, a former national champion, of the Yale Club, will meet Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, western champion, for the place opposite Kerbeck. Taylor profited by the default of Larigan, who was called out of town on business. The summaries:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, won from Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, by default.

Francis Day, Yale Club, won from J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club, by default.

Third Round

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—7.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—7, 15—10.

Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, 15—5, 15—6.

Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, 15—5, 18—17.

Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 6—15, 15—2, 15—8.

Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Francis Day, 15—7, 15—5.

Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, defeated C. Rayner Smith, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 18—16, 15—2.

**OBERST ACCEPTS NEW POSITION**

GREENCASTLE, Ind. (AP)—Upon his return here from Lexington, Va., Eugene Oberst, line coach in football and assistant physical director at Depauw University, announced he had accepted a two-year contract as head football coach at Washington and Lee University. He will leave early in the summer to take up his new duties. Oberst is a former Notre Dame football and track star.

## ADAMS LEADING IN ALL-EVENTS

### Battle Creek Bowler Scores 1901 in the American Bowling Congress

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

| | |
|---|---|
| Motor Inn, Pontiac, Mich. | 2845 |
| George J. Fee Co., Chicago | 2843 |
| Hotel Rauiff, Oshkosh | 2834 |
| Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co. | 2828 |
| Main Recreations, Battle Creek | 2796 |
| Raffetos Camels, Chicago | 2784 |
| Recreation No. 100, Battle Creek | 2775 |
| Smiths's No-Stars, Oshkosh, Wis. | 2760 |
| Pencik Grocers, Chicago | 2753 |
| Runge Recreation, Milwaukee | 2750 |

DOUBLES

| | |
|---|---|
| W. A. Theusen and R. M. Phillips, Chicago | 1234 |
| C. T. Peterson and P. F. Haas, Burlington, Ia. | 1211 |
| F. H. Nebendahl and L. Steffan, Chicago | 1207 |
| G. H. Lawri and A. J. Wachter, Chicago | 1204 |
| Joseph Chlebecek and Edward Kouba, Chicago | 1201 |
| R. N. Genal and A. L. Fuhs, Oshkosh, Wis. | 1201 |
| John Davis and G. L. Grignon, Chicago | 1198 |
| J. W. Dore and Joseph Grenera, Chicago | 1193 |
| Walter Gierhahn and John Pechota, Chicago | 1193 |
| R. L. Lansberg and H. W. Reich, Michigan | 1190 |

SINGLES

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles A. Parr, Jackson, Mich. | 676 |
| Elmer O'Brien, Chicago | 673 |
| Bart Cook, Cincinnati | 664 |
| J. Farwick, Chicago | 657 |
| W. Danowski, Detroit | 656 |
| C. A. Oliver, Burlington, Ia. | 654 |
| Joseph White, Sioux City, Ia. | 652 |
| D. Pflug, Chicago | 636 |
| W. L. Ferguson, Monsfield, O. | 638 |
| R. J. Teela, Oshkosh, Wis. | 636 |

ALL EVENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| R. L. Adams, Battle Creek, Mich. | 1901 |
| L. Blackmore, Battle Creek | 1800 |
| Bart Cook, Cincinnati | 1733 |
| P. F. Haas, Burlington, Ia. | 1790 |
| A. N. Fetz, Belvidere, Ill. | 1787 |
| Samuel Preglow, Chicago | 1786 |

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the first compilation of all-events totals, Roy L. Adams of Battle Creek, Mich., took the leadership at the twenty-ninth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress at the Dexter Park Pavilion here. Adams displays a total of 1901. He had ninth place in singles for a day with 633, but Monday was forced outside of the first 10.

Others among the all-events leaders are L. Blackmore, Battle Creek, Mich., with 1800, Bart Cook of Cincinnati, O., with 1793, P. F. Haas of Burlington, Ia., with 1790, A. N. Fetz, Belvidere, Ill., 1787 and Samuel Preglow, Chicago, 1786.

Three new names appeared among the singles, C. A. Oliva of Burlington, Ia., whose 656 was best for the day, tying for fifth place. Joseph White of Sioux City, Ia., was second best for the session with 652 for seventh place, R. J. Teela of Oshkosh, Wis., tied for ninth with 636.

More Iowa names appeared in the doubles when G. T. Peterson and P. F. Haas of Burlington landed in second place with 1211. R. N. Genal and A. L. Fuhs of Oshkosh entered a triple tie for fifth with 1201, while Walter Gierhahn and John Pechota of Chicago claimed a tie for eighth with 1193.

Only one change occurred in the five-men division, and that was for eighth place. Smith's No-Stars of Oshkosh, Wis., edged in with a 2760 total. One entire squad Monday was filled with Commonwealth Edison teams, who had a good time, but didn't get up to the 2600 mark in pinfall.

## WISCONSIN WINS AND TIES FOR THE TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—With Capt. E. F. Tenhopen '29 leading the scoring with nine points, the University of Wisconsin basketball team defeated the University of Chicago, 19 to 15, to earn a tie for the Western Conference championship with the University of Michigan. The game was slow and except for brief snatches of keen action was lacking in interest. At one point Chicago came within a point of tying the score but its spurt faded out. This game was the last conference game of the season. The summary:

| WISCONSIN | CHICAGO |
|---|---|
| Matthusen, Miller, lf | rg, Abbott |
| Foster, Kowalczyk, rf | lg, Fish |
| Tenhopen, c | c, Gist, Yates |
| Ellerman, lg | rf, Changnon |
| Chmielewski, Doyle | lf, Kaplan |

Score—University of Wisconsin 19, University of Chicago 15. Goals from field—Tenhopen 4, Matthusen 2 for Wisconsin; Kaplan, Gist, Yates, Abbott, Fish for Chicago. Goals from foul—Ellerman 2, Foster, Kowalczyk, Matthusen, Tenhopen, Chmielewski for Wisconsin; Changnon 2, Kaplan, Gist, Yates for Chicago. Time—Two 20m. periods. Officials—J. S. Getchell, N. E. Stearns.

**KANSAS STATE MAKES AWARDS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Awarding of eight varsity basketball letters and sweaters was announced here by the athletic board of the Kansas State Agricultural College, which also approved nine wrestling awards, and 12 awards to freshman basketball squad members. Of the eight basketball men, only two are members of the senior class. Those honored are: Basketball—Capt. E. J. Skradski '29, E. L. Gann '29, A. H. Freeman '30, K. J. Silverwood '30, C. D. Richardson '30, Ray Russell '31, Alex Nigro '31, and H. R. Weller '31. Wrestling—Capt. Albert Brown '29, J. R. Warner '21, C. H. Errington '31, S. E. Alsop '31, Raymond Patterson '31, W. W. Chapman '31, J. C. Fickel '31, K. J. Lattimer '31, and W. W. Gosney '29.

**NORTHWESTERN ELECTS WALTER**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Russell Walter '30, of Kokomo, Ind., star center of the basketball team at Northwestern University for two years, was elected captain for next season at a meeting of the letter winners here Monday night. He succeeds H. H. Gleichmann '29 of Rockford, Ill., star forward. Players receiving the varsity "N" for basketball, on recommendation of Coach A. C. Lonborg, were Gleichmann, Walter, J. V. Haas '30, H. O. Schultz '29, C. R. Bergherm '30, F. L. Marshall '30, B. F. Riel '31 and M. H. Mundy '30.

**LAYTON WINS TWO BLOCKS**

NEW YORK (AP)—John Layton, world's three-cushion billiards champion, won the first and second blocks of his 600-point return match with Allan Hall of St. Louis Monday. Layton now leads his youthful rival, 100 to 81. Hall defeated the champion in their special match last week, 600 to 583. Layton won the afternoon block, 50 to 42, in 49 innings. Each had a high run of 5. At night the champion won again, 59 to 39, in 44 innings. Layton had high runs of 7 and 6 and Hall one of 5.

**SPRINGFIELD BUYS HITTER**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—President Arthur J. Shean of the Springfield Eastern League Baseball Club announced that he had purchased Elmer Bowman, hard-hitting first baseman, from the New Haven club. It is an outright purchase, the price not being announced. Bowman had been in the Eastern League for six seasons, always ranking with the leading batters. He has twice led the Eastern League in home runs.

**EXHIBITION BASEBALL**

Boston (N.) 8, St. Louis (N.) 5.

## New York Athletic Club Holds Class B Squash Tennis Team Title

### *Mercury Foot Club Representatives Celebrate Removal to New Clubhouse by Taking Honors for the First Time*

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

| | Matches W | Matches L | Games W | Games L | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York A. C. | 9 | 1 | 52 | 18 | .900 |
| City A. C. | 8 | 2 | 40 | 30 | .800 |
| Columbia U. C. | 7 | 3 | 48 | 22 | .700 |
| Yale Club | 6 | 4 | 38 | 32 | .600 |
| Fraternity S. T. C. | 5 | 5 | 36 | 34 | .500 |
| Harvard Club | 5 | 5 | 35 | 34* | .500 |
| Montclair A. C. | 5 | 5 | 28 | 41* | .500 |
| Princeton Club | 4 | 6 | 33 | 37 | .400 |
| Short Hills Club | 3 | 7 | 32 | 38 | .300 |
| Crescent A. C. | 2 | 8 | 24 | 46 | .200 |
| Park Ave. S. C. | 1 | 9 | 18 | 52 | .100 |

*One individual match unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York Athletic Club, with a number of former stars of the game from past years resuming play this season after several years' absence, developed so much strength after the abandonment of the old courts, and the removal to the new clubhouse, that its team scored its first team championship at squash tennis this year, when the Class B players won the metropolitan title by the margin of one match over City Athletic Club, after trailing in third and fourth place for the first half of the season. Following the removal, the team did not lose a match, and dropped only seven individual matches, three to the strong Columbia University Club team.

City Athletic Club, the winner of the Class C title the preceding year, with several of that team promoted to Class B in the lineup, was second, losing only two matches, one to the new champions, and the other to Harvard Club, before the holidays. This was its first year in the class, and the performance was decidedly encouraging.

Princeton Club, the 1928 champions, though retaining all but one of the members who had composed that team, was unable to maintain the pace, and, using many substitutes of less skill, dropped steadily behind until it finished in seventh place, out of the 11 teams that competed. Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, runner-up the preceding year, and Yale Club, also a competitor in the playoffs then, were so considerably weakened by the promotion of many of their players to Class A that they also dropped back into the lesser ranks. Columbia University Club, however, with several players and substitutes of its champion team in Class A for 1928, still remaining in the Class B ranks, was the other chief contender, and only a 3-to-4 defeat at the hands of the new champions on the new courts, prevented a triple tie for the lead at the finish.

The chief players of the champion team for this season were all experienced players, though one or two newcomers also aided greatly in the final dash for the flag. Jerome C. Lyons, the former basketball and handball player, was the leadoff man all through, losing once to Stuart M. Sperry, the new individual champion, once to Reginald F. Pearson, the outstanding star of Short Hills, and once to Henry P. Cole of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club. Barnwell Elliott, runnerup for the Class B individual title; Benjamin W. Richert, the captain; the veteran J. C. Rochester, the former star of the Squash Club; W. E. Chambers, also a recent return to play after an absence were consistent in their attendance, after the opening match, the only one lost, when a scratch team of players, mostly from Class C, was sent to Montclair, to open the season, and dropped 4 matches out of 7, to the Montclair Athletic Club team.

But it was the advent of two other players, after the opening of the new courts, that really tipped the scale in favor of the champions. First, Charles W. Button Jr., who had been playing occasionally the preceding year, but without much enthusiasm or success, suddenly developed a skill and interest, that carried him through the last five matches undefeated for the season, and then Alan Thompson, still in the Class C ranks, who had been one of the losers at Montclair, also began to display real skill, and was a victor also in every match after the shift.

The chief substitute was that veteran of many sports, John P. Leo, the head of the squash committee of the N. Y. A. C., who faithfully attended every match, and filled in whenever there was need for a player, with fair success. The others listed, J. H. Nolan, E. J. Gleason, captain of the Class C team; Robert A. Leyendecker, also of Class C, and L. H. Patton, who played only once, were displaced as soon as the regulars began to appear regularly, competing only in the early rounds. The perseverance of the professional coach, Rowland Dufton, in spite of the difficulties of the early season, also contributed immensely to the final success. The results of the games:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York A. C. | 7 | Park Ave. S. C. | 0 |
| New York A. C. | 5 | Short Hills Club | 2 |
| New York A. C. | 4 | Fraternity S.T.C. | 3 |
| New York A. C. | 5 | Harvard Club | 2 |
| New York A. C. | 7 | City A. C. | 0 |
| New York A. C. | 6 | Princeton Club | 1 |
| New York A. C. | 4 | Columbia U. C. | 3 |
| New York A. C. | 5 | Yale Club | 2 |
| New York A. C. | 6 | Crescent A. C. | 1 |
| City A. C. | 4 | Columbia U. C. | 3 |
| City A. C. | 4 | Crescent A. C. | 3 |
| City A. C. | 6 | Yale Club | 1 |
| City A. C. | 5 | Princeton Club | 2 |
| City A. C. | 4 | Park Ave. S. C. | 3 |
| City A. C. | 7 | Montclair A. C. | 0 |
| City A. C. | 4 | Fraternity S.T.C. | 3 |
| City A. C. | 4 | Short Hills Club | 3 |
| Columbia U. C. | 7 | Park Ave. S. C. | 0 |
| Columbia U. C. | 7 | Montclair A. C. | 0 |
| Columbia U. C. | 4 | Yale Club | 3 |
| Columbia U. C. | 6 | Fraternity S.T.C. | 1 |
| Columbia U. C. | 6 | Crescent A. C. | 1 |
| Columbia U. C. | 5 | Princeton Club | 2 |
| Columbia U. C. | 4 | Harvard Club | 3 |
| Yale Club | 6 | Park Ave. S. C. | 1 |
| Yale Club | 5 | Montclair A. C. | 2 |
| Yale Club | 4 | Short Hills Club | 3 |
| Yale Club | 6 | Harvard Club | 1 |
| Yale Club | 5 | Crescent A. C. | 2 |
| Yale Club | 4 | Princeton Club | 3 |
| Fraternity S.T.C. | 5 | Princeton Club | 2 |
| Fraternity S.T.C. | 4 | Crescent A. C. | 3 |
| Fraternity S.T.C. | 5 | Yale Club | 2 |
| Fraternity S.T.C. | 4 | Montclair A. C. | 3 |
| Fraternity S.T.C. | 6 | Park Ave. S. C. | 1 |
| Harvard Club | 5 | Fraternity S.T.C. | 2 |
| Harvard Club | 4 | Short Hills Club | 3 |
| Harvard Club | 5 | City A. C. | 2 |
| Harvard Club | 5 | Park Ave. S. C. | 2 |
| Harvard Club | 6 | Crescent A. C. | 1 |
| Montclair A. C. | 4 | New York A. C. | 3 |
| Montclair A. C. | 5 | Harvard Club | 1 |
| Montclair A. C. | 4 | Crescent A. C. | 3 |
| Montclair A. C. | 5 | Park Ave. S. C. | 2 |
| Montclair A. C. | 4 | Short Hills Club | 3 |
| Princeton Club | 7 | Park Ave. S. C. | 0 |
| Princeton Club | 6 | Crescent A. C. | 1 |
| Princeton Club | 6 | Montclair A. C. | 1 |
| Princeton Club | 4 | Harvard Club | 3 |
| Short Hills Club | 4 | Columbia U. C. | 3 |
| Short Hills Club | 7 | Princeton Club | 0 |
| Short Hills Club | 4 | Fraternity S.T.C. | 3 |
| Crescent A. C. | 4 | Short Hills Club | 3 |
| Crescent A. C. | 5 | Park Ave. S. C. | 2 |
| Park Ave. S. C. | 7 | Short Hills Club | 0 |

The stars of the season, as far as individual records were concerned, were four members of the champion team, as well as the national champion, Stuart M. Sperry of the Princeton Club, and E. G. McLaughlin of the Columbia University Club, though only two of these six came through with clean scores, the other four having one or more defeats. With them must be placed a minor member of the Columbia University Club team, Jerome Lang, well-known as a tennis player, who shares with the veteran J. C. Rochester of the champions the honor of leading the list, with seven victories and no defeats. C. W. Button Jr., the new development of the season, was only two matches behind, and made a better individual record than either in the national championships, reaching the quarter finals, with victories over players such as R. H. Reutter of the champion Class A team of the Columbia University Club, and Fergus Reid Jr., the young star of the Yale Club Class C champions.

Barnwell Elliott and W. E. Chambers of the champion team, lost only one each, as did McLaughlin, though the last pair were absentees once also, while Elliott did not miss a match. Alan Thompson of the champion team was also among those defeated only once, as was G. A. Brownell of Harvard Club, though both were frequent absentees. Chambers, Thompson and Brownell were low on the lists of their teams, however, and did not encounter the opposition facing R. H. Reutter, J. C. Lyons and Stuart M. Sperry, who headed their teams, and McLaughlin and Elliott, who were at No. 2.

The total number of players on the 11 teams was 141, an addition of 40 over the year before, though of these, 24 appeared only once, and 17 more were listed twice. One additional club accounted for the balance. The individual records were as follows:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jerome Lang, C. U. C. | 7 | 0 | 1.000 |
| J. C. Rochester, N. Y. A. C. | 7 | 0 | 1.000 |
| C. W. Button Jr., N.Y.A.C. | 5 | 0 | 1.000 |
| W. W. Holden, Y. C. | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| E. W. Bourne, Y. C. | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| David Dibbell, Y. C. | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Norman Dodd, Y. C. | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| E. J. Gleason, N. Y. A. C. | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| E. P. Cyniot, Crescent A. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Prescott Evarts, Y. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| E. J. Fixman, C. A. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Bernhard Knollenberg, H.C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| R. A. O'Neill, F. S. T. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| L. F. Page, P. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| J. P. Phillips, C. U. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| E. D. Twombly, S. H. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| R. C. Wirtz, M. A. C. | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C. | 9 | 1 | .900 |
| W. E. Chambers, N.Y.A.C. | 8 | 1 | .888 |
| E. G. McLaughlin, C. U. C. | 8 | 1 | .888 |
| G. A. Brownell, H. C. | 8 | 1 | .888 |
| A. M. Thompson, N.Y.A.C. | 6 | 1 | .857 |
| J. N. Hopkinson, P. C. | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Henry P. Cole, F. S. T. C. | 8 | 2 | .800 |
| Stuart M. Sperry, P. C. | 8 | 2 | .800 |
| Kenneth Ward, Y. C. | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| W. L. Jones, Crescent A. C. | 7 | 2 | .777 |
| H. H. Seward, F. S. T. C. | 7 | 2 | .777 |
| N. N. Alexander, C. U. C. | 6 | 2 | .750 |
| H. Van Gerbig, F. S. T. C. | 6 | 2 | .750 |
| Louis P. Bayard, S. H. C. | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Charles F. Brown, M. A. C. | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Paul Garrigue, C. U. C. | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| L. S. Green, City A. C. | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Harold Ablowich, City A. C. | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| J. C. Lyons, N. Y. A. C. | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| H. A. Mayer, City A. C. | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Lester Millus, City A. C. | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Wendell Davis, H. C. | 6 | 3 | .667 |
| J. R. Montgomery, S. H. C. | 6 | 3 | .667 |
| R. F. Pearson, S. H. C. | 6 | 3 | .667 |
| F. M. Warburg, H. C. | 6 | 3 | .667 |
| Henry G. Davis, P. C. | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| R. H. Reutter, C. U. C. | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| S. Van Vechten, S. H. C. | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| E. L. Winpenny, M. A. C. | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Edward A. Clark, S. H. C. | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| John R. Fritts Jr., M. A. C. | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| H. G. Larson, C. U. C. | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| S. L. Samuels, City A. C. | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| Hamilton Adler, City A. C. | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| John N. Cole, C. U. C. | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Edwin Muller, P. C. | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Edgar F. Simon, City A. C. | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| N. C. Willett, C. U. C. | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| D. S. Carter, C. U. C. | 5 | 4 | .555 |
| Lambert Prettyman, Y. C. | 5 | 4 | .555 |
| Yale Stevens, Y. C. | 5 | 4 | .555 |
| H. R. Sutphen Jr., P. C. | 5 | 4 | .555 |
| B. W. Richert, N. Y. A. C. | 5 | 5 | .500 |
| O. C. Stanton, H. C. | 5 | 5 | .500 |
| George L. Lewis, S. H. C. | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| F. S. Whitehouse, P. C. | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| H. Andrews, Cresc't A.C. | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| T. L. Bates, Y. C. | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| C. H. Donner, P. C. | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| N. F. Torrance, Cresc't A.C. | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| S. P. Hunnewell, H. C. | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Warren Jennings, C. U. C. | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| H. Nolan, City A. C. | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Kenneth H. Sheldon, Y. C. | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| H. B. Fisher, F. S. T. C. | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| L. H. Sonneborn, Y. C. | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| Wells Rich, M. A. C. | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| John S. Davidson, Y. C. | 3 | 4 | .428 |
| John F. Callanan, M. A. C. | 6 | 4 | .400 |
| S. B. Jones, P. A. S. C. | 6 | 4 | .400 |
| H. K. Sayen, F. S. T. C. | 6 | 4 | .400 |
| J.N.Schermerhorn, Cres.A.C. | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| C. R. Smith, F. S. T. C. | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| C. L. Lawrence, P. A. S. C. | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| H. H. Bell, P. C. | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| E. H. Heminway, H. C. | 3 | 5 | .375 |
| A. F. Adams, Cresc't A. C. | 4 | 6 | .333 |
| Eric Gugler, P. A. S. C. | 3 | 6 | .333 |
| Merle Johnson, P. A. S. C. | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Leo, N. Y. A. C. | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| H. R. Burroughs, Cresc.A.C. | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| S. Friedman, City A. C. | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| C. B. Mergentime, Cy. A.C. | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Fergus Reid Jr., Y. C. | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| F. H. Merrill, P. C. | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| H. Rouse, City A. C. | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Henry Reese, P. A. S. C. | 3 | 7 | .300 |
| R. B. Luchars, M. A. C. | 2 | 5 | .285 |
| E. L. Crabbe, P. C. | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| G. M. EdmondsonJr., FSTC. | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Henry D. Wood, P. C. | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| E. W. Arnold, Cresc't A. C. | 2 | 7 | .222 |
| R. G. Waldron, M. A. C. | 2 | 7 | .222 |
| C. J. Mason Jr., H. C. | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| A. L. Noel, P. A. S. C. | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Malcolm Scott, Y. C

# LEAGUE DUTIES MADE DIFFICULT BY MINORITIES

## Small Groups Constantly Ask for Restoration of Former Status

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—There is no more difficult and, diplomatically speaking, dangerous subject than that of minorities. In many European countries there are men and women who do not racially form part of the country. It is calculated that there are probably 20,000,000 minoritaires. This does not include members of a race which has chosen to ally itself with another race. For example, in Jugoslavia three peoples, the Serbians, the Croats, and the Slovenes, are united; they do not always agree very well, but they nevertheless are nominally partners in the government of their country; and it would be just as misleading to call any section of Jugoslavia a minority as it would be to call the English, or the Welsh, or the Scots, a minority in Great Britain. Again, Czechoslovakia is composed of Czechs and Slovaks. The Czechs greatly outnumber the Slovaks, but since the Slovaks are voluntarily a part of the Czechoslovakian people, they are not a minority in the present sense.

But the Germans in Czechoslovakia, although they outnumber the Slovaks, are a true minority. They do not ask to belong to Czechoslovakia. They have been incorporated more or less against their will. So have the Magyars, and, one might properly add, the Ruthenians. In the same way, if the Croats are not a minority in Jugoslavia, the Hungarians, the Albanians, and others, are minorities.

### Minority in Poland

In Poland there is a German minority which is particularly restive. Already at the League of Nations there have been heated discussions about the treatment of this German minority, and it is on their account that the whole question of minorities has been raised acutely. Now the peril of the present situation is that, if attention is repeatedly called to minorities, they will endeavor to separate themselves from the country in which they find themselves, and will be supported and encouraged by the country with which they have racial affinities; while, on the other side, the country in whose jurisdiction they are, will resent outside interference, and will regard movements which operate against complete assimilation as treasonable.

After all, there is very little difference between (on the one hand) the cultivation of patriotic sentiments, favorable to a country to which one racially belongs and unfavorable to the country to which one administratively belongs, and (on the other hand) disloyalty to one's legal government. If there were no rivalry between the two countries it would not matter overmuch. In the United States, for example, it is of no consequence that immigrants, or descendants of immigrants, who have kept some home ties, should form little communities of their own. In France, it is of no consequence that a small group of American residents should form a colony. But when there is rivalry between two countries, it is of importance that the minorities should gradually permit themselves to be absorbed.

The Germans in Poland, for instance, are regarded as Polish citizens, and they should, it is argued, become effectively Polish citizens. Anything which tends to differentiate them from the Poles causes uneasiness. It is true that they have been given, owing to the pressure of modern sentiments, facilities for the cultivation of their original nationality; and the weight of public opinion, as expressed at the Peace Conference and after the Peace Conference, insists on privileges being accorded them. But doubts begin to arise. Can there be peace while minorities are kept acutely conscious of themselves? Should they or should they not be accorded facilities or privileges? If they are not, they will assuredly protest, and Germany will protest on their behalf, and liberal opinion in the world will likewise sympathize with them. Yet the more the minority sense is kept alive, the more are the risks of war multiplied.

### Viewed as Agitators

If only the soi-disant Germans would consent to be Poles (to stick to this example), then friction between Poland and Germany would largely disappear. Because they cannot thus consent, Poland looks upon them as hostile agitators, and even in some cases as plotters; while German passions are aroused in the interest of "oppressed" Germans in Poland.

It has been pointed out, with pertinent historic truth, that wars have indeed sprung from the desire, sincere or affected, of a nation to succor its compatriots in another land. I do not adopt any such hypothesis in the case of Germany and Poland; but it is nevertheless obvious that there must be unrest while one country feels that it contains unreliable citizens who are egged on to rebellion by another country, and that other country feels that it has, outside its borders, nationals who are harshly treated.

For the League of Nations there is, then, no more delicate problem. It has constituted itself the guardian of the interests of minorities, but if it encourages minorities to assert themselves, it may be doing bad work, though if it neglects minorities who are really treated harshly, it will be shirking its responsibilities. For the statesmen who drew the new map of Europe recognized that they had not accomplished their job as well as they could have wished.

### Rights Admitted

They may be said to have apologized for their work when they admitted the rights of minorities, and placed upon the League of Nations the onerous task of protecting minorities. There are pessimists who would go so far as to assert that they gave an impossible task to the League—a task which might even wreck the League. That is an extreme view which should not be accepted. Yet it is evident that League prestige is diminished if it does not show itself active in defense of minorities, while its prestige is equally diminished if it shows itself too active, and invites a rebuff from the countries which contain minorities. Thus Poland, which has been a strong supporter of the League, would be greatly offended were the League to intervene in what it describes as its domestic affairs. Germany might be offended if the League washed its hand of the Germano-Polish dispute regarding minorities.

I have put the case in its least favorable light, because it is good that we should occasionally face courageously the problems left by the war. But we should also consider that it is quite impossible to divide up Europe territorially in such manner that there are no minorities. Wherever one draws the lines, there are minorities contained within the boundaries. Doubtless it would have been possible to improve on the map-making of Versailles, and on the subsequent partition of Upper Silesia, but, better or worse, there would still have been minorities.

Before the war there were a hundred million Europeans who complained that they were improperly attached to this or that state. Four-fifths of them have been attached to the state to which they owe racial allegiance. That is surely a significant fact. It denotes great progress. Moreover, before the war, entire peoples were under foreign domination—notably the Czechs, the Croats, and the Poles. Further, before the war the minorities had no redress, whereas today an institution exists whose mission it is to protect them.

### Must Act Cautiously

That institution, the League of Nations, must certainly act cautiously, but it is something that when a minority is discontent it can send a petition to Geneva. The Secretary-General examines it and decides whether it should be handed to a committee. If he holds that it is unjustified, and merely serves the purposes of separatist propaganda, he rejects it. If it appears to have a proper basis, it is dealt with in such a fashion as to safeguard the interests of minorities, and at the same time to assure the accused country of the impartiality and the good will of the judges. The League has a double aim—it wishes to be fair to individuals, but it also wishes to hasten the fusion of minorities with the country to which they are attached.

Recently M. Zaleski of Poland made charges against the German minorities in Upper Silesia. Herr Stresemann denied them, and stressed the grievances of the German minorities. Here is a question of fact: Are the minorities oppressed, or are they indulging in an agitation that is to be deprecated? Unfortunately the difference of opinion was intensified by the publication in a British review of a so-called secret document, in which the German Minister of Defense placed before authorized eyes the hypothesis of Polish preparation for war against Germany.

It is not the place to discuss whether that document should have been published, but it was caught up both by advocates of Germany and the advocates of Poland. Then the Poles arrested Herr Ulitz, leader of the German minority, in Upper Silesia, who had hitherto been covered by his immunity as a deputy, on charges relating to the security of Poland. Again, this is no place in which to discuss the innocence or guilt of Herr Ulitz, but it is clear that the moment of his arrest was unfortunate. Germany sees in the arrest some malignant intention, whereas Poland naturally asserts that justice must pursue its course without interference either from Germany or the League of Nations. After all, Herr Ulitz is subject to Polish laws.

Then Senator Dandurand of Canada made serious proposals. He suggested that all complaints should be submitted to the full Council of the League and that some definition of valid petitions should be drawn up. But often the complaints, though important to individuals, are far too trivial to take up the time of the Council. Nor can it be expected that the arbitration of the Council would always be accepted in domestic matters. But my present purpose is not to analyze any particular situation, but merely to call attention to the gravity of this general problem of minorities. That gravity has not yet been realized. Yet it may be that on the proper dealing with the whole subject European pacification depends.

## *Watching for Winners in Jerusalem Election*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—More than 90 per cent of the men and women of Tel Aviv entitled to vote exercised their franchise on Election Day recently for the city fathers of this all but 100 per cent Jewish township of 40,000 inhabitants. The four Moslem families and their women also voted, under the regulation granting equal franchise to all ratepayers. Thus perhaps for the first time in the Near East, veiled Moslem women enjoyed equal rights with men. Election Day was an unofficial holiday in Tel Aviv.

# FINANCIAL HELP TO THREATENED NATION FAVORED

## League Council Accepts Draft Scheme, Which Is Forwarded to United States

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—League circles are much interested in the Council's acceptance of the financial committee's scheme for rendering financial assistance to a state when it is threatened with aggression. The draft convention providing machinery for this purpose will be laid before the Assembly of the League and will be sent to nonmembers of the League like the United States whose assistance in this matter is considered of first-class importance.

The idea is that when the Council of the League unanimously decides that a state is in danger of attack or has been unjustly attacked, according to the rules of the Covenant of the League, a loan shall be floated to provide it with munitions for repelling the attack until the League can come to its assistance.

### Valuable Support Outlined

It is felt that if a number of powerful states like Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy were to make to the states in advance the proportion of the loan they were prepared to guarantee, most valuable financial support might be given in this way to the smaller states in times of need. What the financial committee of the League has in thought is an international loan like that granted to Austria, which was guaranteed by a number of powers in proportion to their contributions to the League. It would, it is felt, immensely facilitate the floating of such a loan if the United States would also guarantee a part of its services, for the United States might make a handsome contribution.

### Prevention of Aggressive Wars

Moreover, the knowledge that such a loan might be raised with the assistance of the United States would have a great moral effect in preventing wars of aggression, for the idea that the United States might back the League decision to give financial support to the victim of aggression would give a nation which premeditated an attack on another most serious cause for reflection.

Hence the draft convention is being sent to the United States Government with the lively hope that it make some suggestion as to the manner in which it is prepared to support this scheme. It is thought doubtful, however, whether in the present circumstances the ratification of such a convention would enable a state to reduce its armaments or refrain from creating war industries. But if the value of the convention were proved, it would doubtless tend to this result by forging a new link in the chain of security. Great Britain and France are backing the scheme, and it is believed here it would materially assist in implementing the pact for the renunciation of war by supplying an additional reason for the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lotta B. Ball, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Harriet Witcher, Olney, Ill.
Alice E. Daxnaugh Pryer, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Herbert L. Pryer, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. Harret W. Works, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Marie Prestor, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Adaline D. Utt, Elmhurst, Ill.

# Harnessing of Italy's Rivers From Sources Is New Project

## Vast Combined Scheme for Power and Irrigation to Be Added to Original Drainage Works of the Plains—8,400,000,000 Lire Undertaking Involved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—New reclamation works in Italy will not be confined to drainage of the plains as in the past, but will be extended to regulating the torrents and rivers right from their sources in the mountains, utilizing the precious water for irrigation and power, and converting swamps and arid deserts into fertile farm lands, according to the program outlined in recent discussion of the new reclamation law in Parliament.

The law makes provision for the construction of villages and farm houses, for irrigation, and for roads at a cost to the Treasury estimated at 8,400,000,000 lire. The remaining funds will be provided by the provinces and by the landowners, who will be financed on a plan already agreed on by the savings banks, insurance funds and from other available sources.

Thus savings which so largely originate in the rural districts will return to the land and transform potential into effective and efficient wealth. The result will, it is expected, not only permanently raise the standard of living of the agricultural classes, but it will raise the whole standard of national life.

The debate afforded the Government an opportunity for once again stressing its belief in private initiative as opposed to direct government intervention in the economic field. The president of the National Corporation for Land Reclamation, Signor Alberto de Stefani, inquired whether the Government meant to leave the regulation of water courses to the initiative of the landowners, who would secure grants from the state, or whether it contemplated direct action.

To this inquiry, the Minister of Public Works replied: "To relinquish recourse to private initiative in this field would burden the state with an enormous mass of work for which it would have to engage a whole army of employees and workers, and the Fascist régime would be gradually involved in a form of state Socialism entirely alien to its ideals"—a statement which was received by the House with significant applause.

As the program to be carried out under the new law takes definite shape it becomes more and more evident that its execution will be the biggest achievement for the permanent improvement of Italian economic life ever undertaken.

### BICYCLISTS CROSS BALTIC SEA

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — Bertil and Hult, the famous globe-girdling bicyclists, have successfully traversed for the first time the icebound Baltic Sea from Stockholm to Abo, Finland, on a motorcycle, a distance of 160 miles.


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*NOW READY—Our*
26th Anniversary SALE
Offering extraordinary values in every Department

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BOSTON
*green . . . coral . . . tan . . . violet . . . black*
LACE
makes women's detachable sleeve dresses most colorful,
$29.50
Presto! the long sleeves sewn in—a charming afternoon dress. The sleeves out—a sophisticated evening or dinner dress. Such a convenience and an economy as well. The lace is particularly fine and silky—the colors are gorgeous. A graceful cape collar in the back and deep flounce at the hem of the skirt trimmed with a deeper tone lace, and a slightly longer hemline in the back. Sizes 36 to 44. Another style has a jacket, over a smart sleeveless dress. Black, blue and green. Sizes 36 to 42. $29.50.
*Other women's dresses, $10.75 to $195*
*Filene's women's dress shop—sixth floor*

New "Burberry" London Topcoats
"Burberry's" are in! One of the first signs of spring—welcomed by the many "who will wear no other topcoat."
The outstanding characteristics of the new Burberry London topcoats for 1929 are the inimitable light fleecy fabrics—giving warmth without weight—
The striking color of these choicest woolens—the distinguished cut and swagger all their own.
Our prices $65 to $80
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SALE 1800 Pairs
French Kid Novelty Gloves
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—Wrap-around cuffs, one button
—Novelty bows and rhinestone buckle
—Cuffs with braided bracelet effect
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—Novelty contrasting leather lattice work
—Novelty slipons with flare wrists.
Sizes 5¾ to 7½
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Gentlemen's Correct Attire for All Occasions.
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Distinctive Sport Dresses

THE matching scarf is one of the most important spring style notes. The dress illustrated shows how effective this may be. It is two piece—the blouse is fine knit imported Rodier fabric in colors harmonizing with the skirt, which is a plain color chiffon jersey. This model comes in all wanted shades.
We also have a splendid collection of other sport ensembles which include a matching coat.
THE CORA CHANDLER SHOP
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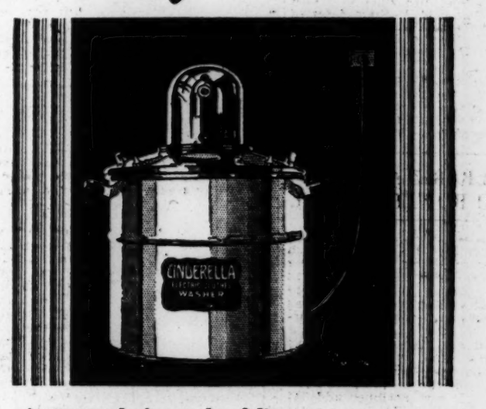
Out of a 5-gallon tub
*comes the baby's daily wash—*


1 Cinderella seems to defy the laws of space—so much goes into so little! The reason—the entire tub is used for *clothes*. No inside mechanism—plungers or baskets—to take up valuable room.

2 Four modern colors—Puritan Ivory, Capri Blue, Chinese Red, Apple Green. Decorative in bathroom, kitchen or nursery. Use the outer tub for holding soiled clothes, boiling, soaking or dyeing.

3 The perfect method of washing—that of *hand-motion*. Water and soap are drawn through the fabrics and pressed out with a gentle "squishing" action. Nothing to tear, rub or pull delicate, colored garments.

A WHOLE day's supply of diapers . . . any number of little dresses and "undies" . . . woolen socks and sacques . . . lacey caps . . . bed pads, sheets, crib covers—
There is always plenty of washing to do for a baby! But with a Cinderella, you forget it might ever be a nuisance.
It works while you are doing something else . . . it takes 15 minutes or less for each "batch" of washing . . . the gentle, yet thorough vacuum action does not harm the sheerest, most delicate fabric.
A Cinderella never gets out of order . . . can be carried easily from room to room . . . more than pays for itself within a few weeks' time . . . costs less than 1¢ an hour to run.
We shall be glad to send you your dealer's name and a free copy of "Cinderella's Suds Secrets," which tells the best method of laundering different fine fabrics. Send the coupon to the nearest of these offices:
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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## The Work of the Y. W. C. A. in Japan

By KATE KERBY

AT LAST the ship entered the fine harbor of Yokohama, so spacious that sometimes 100 large ships lie at anchor there. It was a rare day in early spring and the beautiful and capricious Queen of the Orient, Fujiyama, in all her dewy and iridescent splendor was revealed, from snowy crown to purple feet wrapped in fold on fold of clinging veils.

Although the writer's visit to the Orient was primarily for research in the ancient art and literature of the countries, she soon found herself intrigued with the achievements of various groups of Americans, notably the Y. W. C. A. workers. She was surprised to find the association so firmly established. The help and guidance it is giving the young women of Japan, in their aspirations toward increased freedom and knowledge of the world, makes it greatly beloved.

The work was begun in Tokyo about 20 years ago, and is now active in other cities, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Golemba. The combined membership is approximately 2400, and there are 22 Japanese secretaries and 14 foreign secretaries. One valuable feature of the work is that it is so organized as to meet the specific needs of each locality.

### In Tokyo

In Tokyo, a university city, the educational department is of first importance. In the English-Commercial School, conducted by the Y. W. C. A., girls are trained as typists, stenographers, etc., to become secretaries in the large exporting and importing firms there. There are two day sessions and one evening session for girls already in positions but anxious to qualify for more highly specialized work. These must be high school graduates or have had five years of English. The average salary of the office girl is about 30 yen, equal approximately to $15.

One very interesting feature is the attitude of the girls themselves to their work. They wish to raise the standard of the office girl in this great city. They form self-governing clubs and discuss the proper conduct in the office and try to develop in themselves a professional attitude toward their work. What, they debate, should the "modern girl" represent?

The religious education stresses the importance of the social application of the teachings of Jesus. Voluntary Bible classes are held where the members discuss such topics as "Christianity and Work"; "Christianity and Recreation"; "My Christian Responsibility in the Business World"; "Christianity and the Family," etc., which shows the intensely earnest desire to incorporate the Christian thought into the doings of everyday life. Observant tourists find this feeling all through Christianized Japan and China, and if sufficiently clever will soon know that they are being very closely observed to see how they themselves live up to the teachings.

In the summertime there is a Tokyo City camp at Hota on the seashore, where girls may spend happy vacations at very low rates. Besides this, the girls have adopted week-end hikes and outdoor parties, just as Americans do, only being a newer form of recreation in Japan there seems more real enjoyment and zest in these trips.

Household sciences and economics occupy an important place in the training of Japanese girls, as all are expected to marry and carry on homes of their own. There are classes in family cooking for young mothers, who are taught what a balanced ration means, how to budget their expenses, and what food stuffs are desirable and economical in view of the present standard of living in Japan. Then there are talks on the making of model houses, interior decoration, games for the whole family, and other ways of enriching the home life. Some of these girls were given the responsibility of making the plans and the color schemes for their clubrooms in the new building. There are also classes in swimming, dancing, singing, besides the study of English and other subjects necessary to the understanding of western civilization.

Osaka is a great industrial center with huge factories where thousands of women and girls work long hours each day and night. Here the gospel of recreation is emphasized; this is accepted and encouraged by the men in charge who realize the importance of keeping their workers satisfied. One of the large spinning companies with 2000 employees has asked the association to send them a secretary twice a week to tell stories and teach games to the girls.

The new factory law going into effect this year which is to do away with work by women and girls between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning, is just now a serious problem; what are the girls going to do in their extra leisure? The association is anxious to open a center near a group of factories where the girls may come and go as they wish and feel at home.

### Among the Mill Workers

Kyoto, long ago the capital of Japan, is a very beautiful city. The work of the association here is quite different again from that in either Tokyo or Osaka. Students, native and foreign, require intelligent direction regarding their studies, as well as comfortable living accommodations, and so a dormitory has recently been acquired at considerable expense, for, though a gift of the Presbyterian Mission, many repairs were found necessary; also a fund is being raised to pay for the land.

One of the most zealous workers at this branch is a young native country girl who, arriving in Kyoto a couple of years ago, came under the influence of the association, and soon embraced Christianity, though raised as a Buddhist. Now having absorbed the teachings of the New Testament, she is able to tell the stories in a most persuasive and engaging way to Japanese girls. She is helpful in both city and national work, and especially successful with the mill workers in outlying towns.

Yokohama being the gateway to Japan, many activities center there. The efficient and charming president of this branch is Mme. Nomura, a woman of wealth and distinction who has traveled widely, and, educated in Paris, has combined all the grace and quiet poise of the older culture of her native land with the progress of the western world.

One interesting piece of work here is a service station on the dock equipped to take care of women arriving without funds, friendless and alone. They are looked after and as soon as possible work is found for them.

### Here and There

Kobe, also a port city, is doing important work and reaching out to many kinds of women through its various Y. W. C. A. activities.

Nagasaki is the only place in the world where the boats are coaled by women, who pass the buckets of coal up by hand in a human chain, very swiftly and cheerfully. The town is set in a little cove too narrow for the large ships to enter. When approached at night by water, it is like a charming fairy-book town, with lights all a-twinkle in the hills. Both Kobe and Nagasaki are well worth a visit, for atmosphere, as well as to study, and assist where possible, the fine Christian influence of the Y. W. C. A.

The summer conferences of the national committee are perhaps the most interesting part of the Y. W. C. A. work. These are held at Gotemba, a lovely spot nestling at the foot of the majestic and inspiring Fujiyama. The grounds, seven acres in extent, are owned by the association. In 1927 about 500 delegates attended; perhaps half of this number were non-Christian, but eager to learn about Christianity. This was the twenty-second year of these conferences and it was notable for accomplishing unusually fine results in fellowship and spiritual refreshment. One delightful innovation this year was the organization of a girls' camp. In this ideal setting among the hills, right in the heart of the forest primeval of lofty pines and cedars, the joy of the little native girls was unbounded. The regular routine of the camp life with games, exercise and work, so new to them, was all fun, and they will look for a repetition each summer.

Among the splendid things the "Y" girls are achieving in Japan, their social welfare work in the slums of the great cities seems to be the most valuable. Here sometimes in a room six by nine feet the writer found five to eight people sleeping. This condition makes a strong appeal to these young women to feed and care for the babies and teach better living to the little mothers, scarcely beyond childhood themselves. Their appreciation of any help or uplift is so real that it is a joy to work among them.

Group of Japanese Y. W. C. A. Workers in Yokohama, Japan.

## Women's Organizations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Joplin, Mo.

A CLUB which finds its justification and its joy in fruitage, established not for cultural satisfaction nor for social pleasure, though achieving these features, has its greatest asset in the happiness and progress of girls getting an education.

This club is an auxiliary to the men's Rotary of Joplin, Mo., and is formed, of course, by the wives of these men. Organized primarily to promote friendship among its members, the club immediately demanded activity and began aiding a few girls to continue school when circumstances might otherwise have denied this privilege. Almost at once the plan grew—teachers gave information of studious girls needing help and the work extended to 27 girls in one school year.

A Rotary-mother is appointed from the club for each girl, and personal interest is thereafter extended in this way. Used clothing, books, carfare, lunches, tutoring or gymnasium suits are supplied if needed. Graduating frocks and "Annuals," too, appear when this happy stage in the progress is reached.

The system which worked so satisfactorily to both the club and the girls is briefly: at the women's monthly meetings a simple luncheon is served, and each member pays $1 per month dues. This pays for her lunch and leaves a balance for "Girls' work."

### Color Into the Girls' Surroundings

A committee learns from teachers, or other sources, of girls needing aid and investigation of each one is made. If the girl is made a "daughter" of the club, the Rotary-mother appointed for her calls upon her and by kindly interest, confidence is established and many times a worth-while friendship grows. Teachers note absences of the girl and report to this mother. If difficulties of any nature are to be met, visits to the house are made. Frequently the contact is a vital feature in the girl's otherwise drab and limited surroundings.

One such confidence prompted a young girl to call upon her Rotary-mother, when discouraged over a paper to be written, and ask this friend to write the paper! Kindly help in showing the student how to handle the work for herself was a fresh inspiration for better work.

### Many Contacts

Concert tickets are passed on to the girls who show an appreciation for music, and various other channels present themselves in the course of the year for brightening as well as lightening the young girl's life.

For the most part these girls have no home co-operation and sometimes appalling handicaps, revealing the fact that this contact alone has made possible their effort to go on.

A majority of these girls are on the honor roll—sometimes a valedictorian or salutatorian has come from the list, and in no instance has the effort been entirely fruitless.

After graduation, interest is continued in helping the girls to secure suitable positions. C. A.

* * *

The art committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. Henry M. Chamberlain as chairman, is much interested in the pdesent art week which is being observed in Boston, March 10-16. The various business organizations of the city are all putting on special programs and exhibitions illustrative of art in industry. In accordance with this plan the committee is to co-operate with the Filene Company in the selection of objects to be displayed in their entire Summer Street front of windows. These articles are to be passed upon by a disinterested jury. As fashion is playing such an important part in the lives of all of us today, it is necessary to be able to distinguish excellence in design from that which is not so desirable, and this exhibition will be of value in this respect since all the objects displayed will be good in design.

## Lady Heath Commends Aviation to Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE writer's first meeting with Lady Heath was an astonishment. There stood not the powerful, muscular type of woman imagined, but a daintily clad, graceful figure of girlish physique, with a charm of manner and a voice distinctly Irish. It became apparent that records of endurance in the air are not necessarily dependent on physical strength.

It was as Mrs. Elliott Lynn that Lady Heath won her spurs as the foremost British woman air pilot. She was the first woman member of the London Aeroplane Club and the first British woman to loop the loop, and those who followed her progress and watched her feats in the air could not do otherwise than acknowledge her mastery of the light type of airplane. Looping the loop, Lady Heath contends, is not such an adventurous achievement as is generally believed. It resolves itself into turning a corner in a different direction from a corner turned on the solid earth. The pilot remains on the seat and the map remains on her knee; if the loop is well done, she scarcely knows she is doing it.

### A Matter of Six Movements

It is not possible to be in Lady Heath's company without sharing her enthusiasm. Infused with the zest of the pioneer, she is ready to stake all in the pursuit of her cause—the development of civil aviation, in which she considers women are well suited to play a leading part. An eloquent speaker, she imbues her hearers with the fire of her own keenness, and leaves even the least bold convinced that when a combination of six simple movements has been mastered, flying is an easy matter. Lady Heath contends that it is considerably easier to fly an aeroplane than to drive a car. Instead of at least the three levers, several dials, and the pedals essential to the control of a car, in the case of an aeroplane, one rudder-bar, one lever and a couple of dials are the sum total of responsibility. Neither is it necessary to don an elaborate outfit. A loose skirt—the control rests between the knees—and a closely-fitting hat are practical for light airplane flying. Learners need a special helmet with earphone and speaking tubes attached so that the instructor can give directions.

### Old Experiences Assist

Intense love of the open air is the secret of Lady Heath's zeal for flying. In her student days in Ireland she devoted her energies to agriculture as the only possible open-air career for a woman. At the same time she studied engineering and surveying—subjects which were to prove of inestimable value to her in later years. She took her full degree at Dublin University. Lady Heath declares that no experience is ever lost to the person who has the ingenuity to give it a new trend. Even her knowledge of crops has guided her when compelled to make a forced landing.

Amateur athletics have long interested Lady Heath. She considers physical fitness a vital factor in the woman's movement. It was on this account that she participated in the foundation of an athletic association for women in England. A well-known figure at the Olympic Games, Stamford Bridge, and other international sports meetings, it is a natural sequence that in the age now dawning so keen a sportswoman should "take to the air."

On the joy of flying, Lady Heath becomes enthusiastic indeed. Add to the pleasure of achievement, of conquering material difficulties, the exhilaration of rising into the blue void and sharing with the birds the freedom of the air! The takeoff, the landing, the winds of the heavens, the ever changing aspects of the earth below, the sense of aloofness and "awayness"; all these enter into a joy which can be captured only by experience.

© Topical, London

Lady Heath at Croydon About to Set Off to Try to Beat the Light Airplane Altitude Record of 20,000 Feet.

Lady Heath admits she was fully aware of the dangers she ran in crossing Africa alone, in 1928, in a light airplane, but insists that certain risks must be taken by those who carve out the way for the future. Her knowledge of Africa—shortly after her student days she farmed in East Africa—has proved to her what an asset an efficient air service would be in that country. The few light airplane lines which at present exist are insignificant. Women are already qualifying as air pilots, but Lady Heath would have them do so on a much larger scale. Now is the moment for women to seize the opportunity of taking a vital part in the development of that vast continent.

Commercial flying for women is a subject on which Lady Heath holds pronounced views. The first woman to act as pilot of a passenger airliner—she filled an engagement on the Dutch line to gain experience in multi-engined machines—she considers that commercial aviation should be seriously regarded as a career for women. Lady Heath does not wish women who take up aviation to be thought exceptional, and predicts that in the near future, transport by air will be as necessary to everyday life as the telephone and the motorcar.

## The Lamp of Courage

A MODERN author has declared that there is no woman who has not at some time desired to be an actress. The present story, however, concerns Miss Maude P. Terrell, an actress, a concert pianist, and a composer of radio songs, who deliberately gave up the stage in order to become a saleswoman. For several years she sold on the road, then she started her own business of designing, manufacturing and selling lighting fixtures, and has won notable success in this field.

"Why did you give up your career on the stage?" the writer asked Miss Terrell, when she interviewed her in her charming, homelike office in New York, where the windows are hung with blue curtains, and the room is equipped with lighting fixtures of her own design.

"I made my decision to enter business," replied Miss Terrell, "during the last year of the war. Conditions were changing on the road, and I foresaw that the motion pictures would drive the road show out of existence. Unwilling to let my future rest on so precarious a basis, I made up my mind to give up my career on the stage."

"Did you intend at the time to enter the field of lighting fixtures?"

Townsend

Miss Maude P. Terrell, Who Has Left the Stage and Become a Designer and Manufacturer of Lighting Fixtures.

"No. When I made my decision to give up the stage I had no idea what I would do. But I have always believed that if you concentrate upon what you desire, holding the thought and the faith of accomplishment, you will succeed. The night of my decision I tossed a little on my pillow, not because I was disturbed by doubt but because I wanted to decide what to do in that mysterious future that beckoned to me. 'Well, what can an actress do?' I asked myself, and the reply came, 'Why, sell. If you have been able to sell your ability to a manager and thus achieve success on the stage, why can't you sell your services to others?' With that thought I fell asleep, determined to tackle the first thing that presented itself in the selling line."

Soon afterward, while visiting an aunt in Ohio, Miss Terrell met an old friend of the family who manufactured mazda lamps. Immediately her mind was made up. She would sell lamps.

And while Miss Terrell sat at the piano playing old tunes for this friend of long ago, she decided to find out from him everything about mazda lamps.

"Well," he said, when she had finished playing, "what are you planning to do next season?"

"I've always wanted a brilliant career," she replied, "so I'm going to sell lamps."

He chuckled; but when he found she was in earnest he warned her against the hardships which a woman would have to face in a field which had left many men discouraged. When she persisted, at length he gave her a letter to his New York manager.

In New York Miss Terrell said simply, "I have had no experience in selling and I see no reason for asking you to pay for my education. I'm not asking a drawing account of you; I'm not asking a salary; all I ask is a chance to sell and a commission on my sales."

Under these terms she started on the road, only to face three months of the bitterest discouragement. Wherever she went she was told, "What are you doing, selling lamps? This is not a woman's line. The competition is keen and you cannot survive."

When she persisted, she received such feeble encouragement as, "Come back in three months and perhaps I'll order some lamps then."

Three months later she went back to every buyer who had thus held out hope. "Well, I never! You're the lady of the lamp," was the usual greeting. "I thought you'd be out of business long ago. Do you mean to say you've stuck in this hard game?"

Miss Terrell, undoubtedly smiling the charming smile that had contributed to her success on the stage, would reply, "I don't believe in starting anything that you can't finish. So often a person struck by a good idea will say, 'I ought to put this through,' and then he won't do a thing about it. And so I have determined that whatever I start I shall finish."

Impressed in spite of themselves, the men upon whom she was calling would give Miss Terrell an order.

### Stick It Out!

After several years of selling lamps, Miss Terrell decided to open up her own business in an allied line, that of lighting fixtures. Calling upon her old clients, she told them her plans, admitting frankly that she knew nothing about fixtures and lighting equipment. "But when I started selling lamps," she confessed, "I didn't know a watt from a kilowatt. Give me your confidence once again and I'll make good."

And so with great courage she started in a business of which she knew nothing.

"How much capital did you start with?" the writer asked her.

"Very little. I started with perhaps $1000 or $2000, just enough to finance customers in case they paid slowly. Succeeding in business is more a matter of initiative and management than capital."

"What advice would you give to the woman starting a business of her own?"

"Stick it out. The average woman gets discouraged if success does not come easily. In the selling line, it is necessary to stick at least three months before you can form the slightest idea of whether you have the ability to sell or not. All you need to win at least a modest success is a little courage and a little money to hold you over."

At the present time Miss Terrell installs the lighting equipment on a large scale for hotels, department stores, private residences, and office buildings, besides manufacturing and designing her own fixtures. Among her charming designs is a colonial fixture made up of old-fashioned lamps shaped like candles. In the modern note is the "Efficient Moderne," a globe, patterned in steps, from which a stream of light flows through a room without shadows.

### Readiness to Learn

Recently, when the American Woman's Association offered to award a contract for the installation of the lighting fixtures for its clubhouse to the person designing the best fixtures for its 1250 bedrooms, Miss Terrell competed with six other specialists. When the award was announced, it was found that Miss Terrell had submitted the best design, the "Efficient Moderne," in a cream-colored monax glass attached to a pewter holder. To her was awarded the contract for the installation of about 6000 lighting fixtures in the new clubhouse. An expert who examined her design declared, "Whoever designed that light must have been a very scientific engineer."

Miss Terrell's success illustrates plainly that what is needed in starting a business enterprise is not necessarily training, for she had none, but the power to learn, coupled with courage and persistence.

## New Light on Vegetable Dyes

It seems probable that much of our traditional admiration for vegetable dyes is unjustified by facts. At least, F. E. Sears asserts in the Home Economist that these colors—with the exception of indigo—were not "fast," and that their tones even at first were extremely dull, compared to the lustrous hues produced by aniline dyes. The age-old conception of Tyrian purple, Mr. Sears says, suffers bitter disillusionment when confronted with ancient textiles colored this muddy and unregal shade of a color whose glorious scale is familiar to every window shopper in a modern city.

## Metallographist

Who knows what a metallographist is? It is an expert on metals. The specialty sounds masculine, but the Western Union Telegraph Company of New York employs in this capacity a woman, Dr. Frances Hurd Clark. Dr. Clark is a graduate of Syracuse University and holds two degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was the latter institution which recommended Dr. Clark for her present position when the company asked the institute to provide them with the most efficient person who was available in this field. She is entering on her third year as head of the photomicrographic laboratory. A photomicrograph is, as the name relates, the photograph of the magnified image of a microscopic object.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## Aristotle Off the Shelf

WHEN I made an offhand quotation from Aristotle a few days ago in the presence of a very modern friend I elicited a somewhat ironical reply concerning the outdated character of the ancient philosopher. Now my friend is an intelligent and well-read man, but he does not always display the reverence for antiquity which I should like to see. I was not surprised therefore to hear that he had little respect for a work which, whatever its value, represents the ancient beginnings of literary criticism.

"Give me," he exclaimed, "the criticism of today and you can keep Aristotle for yourself. I doubt very much whether he has left anything which is valuable for our time. I do not find anything in the Poetics which helps us in any way to interpret contemporary poetry, nor do I find a single word about prose fiction or indeed about prose of any kind."

"No," said I, "Aristotle was woefully limited in his prophetic faculty. It was his misfortune not to foresee the advent of Dante, Shakespeare and Goethe. You must forgive him for having nothing but Homer and the Greek tragedies."

"Well, then," he replied, "I don't see how you can claim much for him. What we want today is some statement which will help us to understand literature since Aristotle's time, which was long ago. So it seems to me we might just as well put Aristotle back on the shelf and let him sleep in peace."

"But," I rejoined, "wouldn't you admit that there are laws of the drama—which after all was his first concern—that do not change? After all, these laws did prevail unchallenged for over two thousand years and determined the whole course of the European drama."

"Which of course does not prove that they were the laws which should prevail," said he triumphantly.

"No, perhaps not," said I. "We do not any longer accept the doctrine of universal assent in any sphere of human activity. But do you not think that Aristotle's analysis of the plot, his description of character, and the famous theory of the whole function of tragedy—I mean of course the purification of the emotions—are permanently recorded in the very nature of serious drama and in human nature itself?"

"Yes," he replied, "they do well enough for Greek tragedy or its imitations, but they do not carry us very far into a complete description of dramatic possibilities. You know very well that Aristotle was merely describing the practices of his stage and never dreamed that he was formulating the laws which should govern subsequent times."

"I realize that," I admitted, "but let us suppose for a moment that the Poetics had never been given to the world. Supposing no one had ever said that art is the representation of nature; that the drama should portray not individual eccentricities but the truly characteristic sides of human nature. Suppose that no one had ever phrased the great law of decorum. Would not later dramatists have continued to experiment without the guidance of these laws?"

"Oh, well," he rejoined rather casually. "If your Aristotle had not, someone else would have phrased before long. After all, Aristotle concerns chiefly historians today. As for the rest of us—and we are rather numerous—he can stay on the shelf."

"But I cannot help wondering," said I, "if you know what you would keep on the shelf. Is there anything familiar about the statement that a whole is that which has a beginning, a middle and an end?"

"That takes me back to school days," he replied with a reminiscent smile, "when the teachers used to labor with us in our compositions."

"Exactly," said I, "and do you remember hearing about the dramatic unities of time, place and action?"

"Why, of course," he rejoined. "Everybody knows about them."

"And I suppose you have heard of the two general ways of resolving the complication of a play, by recognition and reversal, without recourse to the deus ex machina or supernatural intervention? Also of the law of probability in the representation of action? Of consistency in the portrayal of character? And that poetry is more philosophical than history because poetry represents the general, while history describes the particular?"

My friend looked at me a bit impatiently.

"Why do you ask me if I know such commonplaces?" he asked.

"Because you appear to relegate such commonplace fundamentals to some upper shelf," I answered. "And it just happens that we do not seem to be able to get along without them. It also happens that they were all formulated for the first time by Aristotle."

"Well, then," he said in a tone of candid concession, "perhaps I was too hasty in my judgment. I have a copy of the Poetics at home somewhere. I will have to take it down and look into it again."

"An excellent resolve," I said heartily. "You will see why it is only certain copies of Aristotle which do stay on the shelves. You could not keep his ideas laid up for the historians alone if you tried. Nor could you escape them even if you locked them all up in a strong room, and threw away the key.

"The fact is that we began to breathe Aristotle's thought long before we trudged off to school for the first time. We inherit from him the whole Occidental conception of form in written and spoken expression. And more than that, the belief in significant form. As opposed to Oriental extravagance and exaggeration we owe to him the conception of measure and restraint, which of course is the essence of the classical ideal and which he applied to literature in definite laws. I might point out also that in his Ethics, his Rhetoric, and his Logic, Aristotle applied the same laws to these other realms of human expression, and that we have from our earliest moments lived in a world still dominated by the ideals of measure, order, and reason. But I mention these other great works only by way of reminder that the Poetics is part of his grand system of thinking."

As I paused for a moment my friend said thoughtfully, "It is easy to see, however, why the name of Aristotle has lost some of its conjuring power during the last century."

"Without doubt," I replied. "Innumerable critics through the centuries reduced his statements of method to rigid rules and conventions. It was they who unwittingly tried to put him back on the shelf and substitute their own narrow interpretations of his conceptions. The result was a revolt against rules which were theirs, not his. Amid the confusion of the romantic revolution, however, people were seized with the impulse to repudiate without discrimination the whole classical tradition. False restraint had bound literary practice for so long that on regaining freedom they did not distinguish between general reasoning and particular rules."

"And general reasoning, or order, has a way of staying modern," remarked my modern friend.

"Exactly." I agreed. "It is only our sometimes mistaken notions which sooner or later have to go up on the shelf, and fortunately, are docile enough to stay there."

P. K.


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We are slowing up to make the dock,—
A gentle shock! We are there!
We go ashore, an eager flock,
And quickly wind to where
The traveler roves
In orange groves,
And joy is in the air.

Gold shaddocks cling to drooping boughs,
Gigantic, grape-like clustering;
And, for an orange-flower carouse,
The vagrant bees are mustering.
Where bright, green globes are yellowing,
And riper fruit hangs mellowing
Embowered in evergreens.
A something stirred,—a muttering
Is faintly heard,—a fluttering
Among the tangerines.
Sweet silence; then a song-bird calls
From yonder;—then an orange falls;
Then silence everywhere.
A cloudless sky; a perfumed air;
Tranquillity; a silent prayer;
We feel that God is there.

Now the siren's raucous din
Calls away from Mandarin;
Reluctantly we go, but we
Shall keep in happy memory
The hour we spent at Mandarin.
Fair Mandarin.

DONALD BAIN.

## Lanes

They have a way of slipping into view at most unexpected times and places, it may be when one is waiting for the green light and right of way, and quite often when in the lull near the close of a crowded day, one is having a moment for gazing out over roofs and smokes, wondering if it is going to snow, after all, and is it almost time to go home. Home—and then the old lane through the pines or the cornfield slips into view, leading away beyond the roofs and the smokes.

Surely one is safe in the belief that nearly everyone has a lane of some sort tucked away in the background; perhaps there was at the time of close familiarity no appreciation of clover fields and cows, woods and whippoorwills, but surely a lane has its place among the unforgettable things of experience.

They are old-fashioned things, narrow in their outlook compared to modern highways. They usually run between crooked old worm fences of a lovely wasp-nest gray (did anyone ever see a new worm fence?) or between banks well draped with honeysuckle, or through walls of locust and sycamore, with friendly little dogwoods and sassafrases leaning out as if watching for one to come home. There are often white clover borders and many bees.

Lanes sometimes lead to an old "schoolhouse by the road." There was one— It was easy to yield to the lure of the "blackberry vines a-running" and to work one's way gingerly into the clutching maze of thorny delights, a little deeper, just a minute now, almost to grasp, and yet tantalizingly beyond reach, the branch that was "just loaded," meanwhile standing more than knee deep in three-leaf ivy and a mat of honeysuckle, only to hear a certain "clang—clang—clang" and the calls of mates who had warned it was too late to stop. A last wild clutch for the luscious cluster and a desperate struggle out of the tangle—backwards, a hair ribbon left on a tenacious brier, stockings torn, arms and even cheeks scratched, and worst of all—late! But one had the branch of berries.

Lanes differ and one may have cherished many kinds. The stone-walled lane of New England with the break where one went over into the cool, dark arbutus woods. There's a breath-taking memory! And if this particular lane was followed on a May morning, say about five o'clock, one was pretty sure to hear a partridge drumming, while across the same lane and over the wall at the proper season, wintergreen berries were to be found in profusion among the stones.

Other lanes lead to wild strawberry patches; some are violet lined; and how many delightful ones lead to apple orchards! Along with these rich, friendly lanes that flash up out of memory, there sometimes appears the bare sort of lane that leads to a shutterless frame house in need of paint, whose owner is not friendly to little leaning dogwoods, and who keeps a scythe hanging just inside the barn door to mow down the blackberry and honeysuckle vines that come visiting every spring, trying in their neighborly way to cover up the bare yellow clay of hillside and stony gully. This mowing person always turns his cow into the lane to consume the four-leaf clovers, and there are bars across to keep her in and investigators out.

A certain Maryland lane possesses many lovely things, among them a grand old cherry tree with wide-flung branches where folk might perch for hours, enjoying a magnificent patch of tiger lilies in the field beyond. In the same lane were black haws and beds of myrtle. There are lanes in Virginia where persimmons and black walnuts offer inducements, and a lane in the lovely Shenandoah Valley is precious because of the keen joy its wild crab-apple blossoms brought to a youthful seeker after adventure and beauty. And this is the place where one must mention that other thing which all who have lanes in their memories will remember with a catch of the breath—moonlight sifting through interlaced leaves and blossoms. Lanes in moonlight!

One who has known these things is ever seeing possibilities from Pullman windows and speeding automobiles, glimpses of narrow leafy byways needing to be explored.

Yes, it is snowing again and the winter evening has settled down. The noise and clanging in the street below seem louder. They are all going home, though not through leafy lanes.

## Who Does Not Love a Hilltop?

THE climb at an end, the world at one's feet! The scene below may be fields of waving golden grain, winding streams, cozy farmhouses nestled among the trees on the banks, or it may be a vision of a blue sea bordered by red rocks and dotted with white sails! On any hilltop one is certain there will be broad vision. One may recall as he gazes Emerson's words: "The charming landscape which I saw this morning is indubitably made up of some twenty or thirty farmhouses. Miller owns this field. Locke that, and Manning the woodland beyond. But none of them owns the landscape."

"The Hilltop" is excellently rendered in oil by Ilah Marian Kibbey, an artist of Kansas City, Missouri, who has for many years served the Kansas City Art Institute as its registrar. Miss Kibbey works successfully in several mediums and her exhibits are welcomed by art lovers of her home town as well as those in other cities.

Each summer finds her at some artists' haunt from which she returns with canvases full of color and showing improved technique. Some of these find a place in the Midwestern Artists' exhibitions which consist of representative work from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado. In 1924, seven were chosen, one receiving the silver medal.

Miss Kibbey was a pupil of the Kansas City and Chicago Art Institutes, New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, the Breckenridge School of Painting, Gloucester, and at one time served as assistant art supervisor in the Kansas City public schools. She is a member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, The North Shore Arts Association, the Rockport Society of Artists and is president of the Kansas City Society of Artists. Miss Kibbey has been awarded the Irving prize for oil painting, silver medal in graphic arts, and won the bronze medal for water colors in the 1922 Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma Art Exhibit.

*The Hilltop. From an Oil Painting by Ilah Marian Kibbey.*

## Abandoning the Thick Notebook

If you want to idle, you must sneak up the Turl (which ought to have been widened years ago, and all its little shops blown up), and lounge into the Broad. I was there, then, the other day, and chanced to remark in the doorway of several bookshops the announcement: "Thick Notebooks." Underneath were piles of these notebooks, waiting to be taken into lecture rooms and laboratories and stuffed full of information. The sight of them gave me a little thrill of pleasure. I suddenly realized—to use the phrase that so infuriated Peacock—that my education was finished, that I had no more use for a thick notebook.

I had been free of the schools and the lectures and the set papers for years, but I had forgotten all about it until the thick notebooks reminded me of the fact. Now the taste of liberty was sweet again in my mouth. No longer could masters . . . pounce upon me, demanding information of every idiotic kind. . . . When I sit and scribble now, it is my own nonsense and not theirs. . . .

Not that there are not those who believe in the notebook. Let every man, woman, and child, they say to us, have plenty of good thick notebooks, and the opportunity to fill them full of facts and theories, and the world is saved. Let us be for ever lecturing and demonstrating and taking notes. If it is a shame that men must work so long and hard, that is because they have so little time and energy for continuing their education. If it is a scandal that men are paid so little, that is because they have not money enough left for textbooks and laboratory fées and notebooks. Let us look forward to the time when our necessary toil will only occupy us an hour or two, and we can spend the rest of the day educating one another. If men are not wise and good, that is because they have not filled enough notebooks. Find a pile of the thickest notebooks, crammed to the last inch, and you have also discovered one of the wisest and best of men. So runs the creed.

Thick notebooks, however, will never save the world, except that of the manufacturing stationers. There are already too many people solemnly and idiotically taking notes. Most of them would be better employed looking at something or thinking over the subject for themselves.

I suggest that thick notebooks be abolished. A stationer should be compelled to take out a license to sell them. A man asking for one should be closely questioned. Is he about to do some original work of his own? Does he want a notebook to scribble verse in or to sketch comic faces? If so, well and good. But if he wants to cram the thing with notes of the notes that his lecturer once made of some other lecturer's notes, and all in order that he may compel other unfortunates to fill their thick notebooks in turn, then, I say, he must be driven out of the shop. . . . Let the student buy himself a very thin notebook, inscribe on the first page a sentence or two from Ecclesiastes, listen to his tutors, take a long look at things for himself, and then make a note or two. He may find that he wants ten reams of foolscap, having discovered a world of his own, or he may find that he wants to say nothing at all; but what he certainly will not want is a thick notebook.—J. B. PRIESTLEY, in "Too Many People."

## Perdre nos soi-disant Ennemis

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON EST impressionné par la netteté du message qu'envoya Perry après la bataille du Lac Érie, et dont une partie est ainsi conçue: "Nous avons combattu l'ennemi, et il nous appartient." Examinons ce que veut dire: combattre un ennemi, et voyons par quel moyen nous pouvons nous en rendre maîtres.

Dès l'époque de Caïn le genre humain a cru aux ennemis. Caïn considérait Abel comme son ennemi, et le tua. Diverses tribus se regardaient entre elles comme des ennemies, et se déclarèrent par conséquent la guerre. Certains animaux et certains insectes étaient également considérés comme ennemis de certains autres de leur espèce, ce qui engendra la crainte et la haine et créa un sentiment d'inimitié.

Jésus de Nazareth vint enseigner l'amour pour nos soi-disant ennemis et démontrer un christianisme pratique, capable de délivrer le genre humain de la crainte qu'il en a. Plus tard, Mary Baker Eddy expliqua les enseignements de Jésus de telle manière qu'aujourd'hui des milliers de personnes pratiquent l'amour pour leurs ennemis, et trouvent des amis à leur place. A la page 8 de son livre *Miscellaneous Writings*, elle écrit relativement aux ennemis: "Considérez simplement comme ennemi ce qui souille, dégrade et détrône l'image-Christ que vous devriez refléter." D'après ceci nous comprenons qu'un ennemi n'est pas une personne, mais quelque fausse notion que nous entretenons peut-être nous-mêmes concernant une certaine personne.

C'est donc dans nos propres pensées qu'il faut combattre l'ennemi, et là nous devrions le vaincre en établissant la vérité à la place de la fausse notion. Ceci détruit le sens erroné qui se présente à notre pensée en tant qu'ennemi, de sorte que nous sommes vainqueurs dans la mesure où nous nous rendons compte de la vraie nature de l'homme comme image de Dieu.

Au sixième chapitre du Second Livre des Rois, nous lisons que le roi de Syrie s'irrita contre Élisée et envoya contre lui une armée qui entoura la ville. Le serviteur d'Élisée, vit ce qu'il prit pour des ennemis et demanda du secours à Élisée. Il est intéressant de noter que la manière de procéder d'Élisée était entièrement mentale, et qu'il ne fit pas d'apprêts pour un combat physique. Il est dit qu'il répondit: "Ne crains point: ceux qui sont avec nous sont plus nombreux que ceux qui se trouvent avec eux." Élisée savait qu'un vrai concept entretenu a toujours du pouvoir sur un concept erroné. Alors il pria. Après cela le jeune homme vit ce qu'Élisée avait su tout le temps: cette vision prenant la forme de chevaux et de chariots —les concepts nécessaires pour l'assurer de la protection dans ce cas particulier. Ayant combattu l'ennemi dans la conscience, ils se rendirent en peu de temps absolument maîtres de la situation et conduisirent les troupes à Samarie. Au lieu de détruire l'armée hostile, Élisée la nourrit et la fit retourner chez elle, montrant ainsi à son serviteur qu'ils ne s'étaient pas rangés contre des ennemis personnels, mais qu'ils avaient triomphé d'un faux concept mental.

Faire des amis de ceux qui semblent être des ennemis est un acte qui peut être démontré par tous ceux qui désirent suivre les traces du Maître. Que de fois nous trouvons que la bienveillance de la pensée et de l'action envers autrui nous apporte l'équivalent en retour! Nous trouvons que les gens expriment à notre égard la notion que nous avons entretenue les concernant. On raconte l'histoire d'un petit garçon qui demanda à l'un de ses camarades de jeu pourquoi sa mère tenait une petite verge sur la table. Ce dernier répondit: "Parce qu'elle s'attend à ce que je sois méchant toutes les quelques minutes." La fausse notion de la mère concernant l'enfant était son ennemi—non le petit garçon qui ne faisait qu'accomplir ce qu'elle attendait de lui. Mrs. Eddy dit à la page 401 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Toute erreur humaine est sa propre ennemie, et travaille contre elle-même."

Le remède est exprimé dans le vingt-troisième psaume: "Tu dresses la table devant moi A la vue de ceux qui me persécutent." De même que la table de multiplication a été préparée ou exposée d'avance pour tout mathématicien, de même la loi de Dieu, telle qu'elle est exposée dans les Dix Commandements et renfermée dans le Sermon que Christ-Jésus a prêché sur la montagne, est déjà préparée afin que nous nous en servions promptement en présence de tout ennemi—toute notion erronée—qui se présente à nous.

Une plus grande mesure d'amour gagnera souvent un ennemi et le dirigera du côté du bien. Travaillons à embrasser le monde entier dans l'amour et la vérité, et vivons conformément à l'affirmation que Mrs. Eddy fait à la page 21 de *Pulpit and Press*: "Les Scientistes Chrétiens . . . s'aiment inévitablement les uns les autres avec cet amour que Christ a pour nous; un amour désintéressé, dépourvu d'ambition, impartial, universel,—qui aime uniquement parce qu'il *est* Amour." Lorsque nous aurons atteint cette norme d'amour, nous trouverons que nous avons perdu nos ennemis.

## *Mountain Flowers*

Climb by the path, and you find
mountain-mallow,
narcissus, restless in the wind, as though
she heard a voice beseech her bloom to follow,
and softly drown in the reflective snow.

Or higher still, like little red macaws,
in green sequestered cages, brooding, see!
the Alpine rose, obedient to the laws
which rule that vertical mute aviary.

Then, last of all, only the edelweiss,
not soft like any other flower else,
but a small cuttle-fish against the ice,
clutching the rock with pale grey tentacles.

These and a thousand others, how small, how brittle,
how easily pulled, how folded in the hand,
and how long afterwards a single petal
is all we keep of vision's Oberland.

—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "This Blind Rose."

## Losing Our So-called Enemies

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE is impressed with the terseness of the message sent by Perry after the battle of Lake Erie, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Let us consider what it means to meet an enemy, and by what process we may be the victor.

Ever since the time of Cain mankind has believed in enemies. Cain considered Abel his enemy, and slew him. Various tribes regarded each other as enemies, and so engaged in warfare. Certain beasts also and insects were regarded as the enemies of certain others of their kind; and thus fear and hatred were engendered and the concept of enemies developed.

Jesus of Nazareth came to teach love for our so-called enemies and to demonstrate a practical Christianity whereby mankind may be freed from the fear of them. Later, Mary Baker Eddy explained his teachings in such a manner that thousands are practicing the loving of one's enemies, and thus finding friends instead. On page 8 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings" she writes of enemies, "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect." From this we understand that an enemy is not a person, but some false concept that we ourselves may be entertaining about a person.

The place to meet an enemy, therefore, is in one's thoughts; and there we should vanquish it by establishing the truth in place of the false concept. This removes the mistaken sense that presents itself to our thought as an enemy; and thus we are the victors in proportion as we realize the true nature of man as God's image.

In the sixth chapter of II Kings we read that the king of Syria was incensed against Elisha and sent out against him a host which surrounded the city. Elisha's servant saw what he believed to be enemies, and appealed to Elisha for help. It is interesting to note that Elisha's procedure was entirely mental, and that he made no preparation for physical combat. It is recorded that he answered, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Elisha knew that a true concept entertained always has power over a misconception. Then he prayed. Afterward the young man saw what Elisha had known all along, this vision taking the form of horses and chariots—the concepts necessary to assure him of protection in this particular situation. Having met the enemy in consciousness, they were shortly in full control of the situation and led the host into Samaria. Instead of destroying the army, Elisha fed them and returned them to their own country, so proving to his servant that they had not arrayed themselves against personal enemies, but had triumphed over a wrong mental concept.

Making friends of those who seem to be enemies may be demonstrated by all who wish to follow in the footsteps of the Master. How often it is found that kindliness of thought and action toward another produces a like return toward us! One finds people expressing toward us the concept we have been holding of them. A story is told of a little boy who asked a playmate why his mother kept a small switch on her table. "Because she expects me to be bad every few minutes," was the answer. The mother's wrong concept of the child was her enemy—not the little fellow who was merely fulfilling her expectations. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 401), "Any human error is its own enemy, and works against itself."

The remedy is expressed in the twenty-third psalm: "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." Just as the multiplication table has been prepared or set forth beforehand for every mathematician, so is God's law, as set forth in the Ten Commandments and embodied in Christ Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, already prepared for our prompt utilization in the presence of every enemy—every erroneous concept—which presents itself to us.

More love will often win over an enemy to the side of good. Let us strive to embrace the whole world in love and truth, and live in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 21): "Christian Scientists . . . inevitably love one another with that love wherewith Christ loveth us; a love unselfish, unambitious, impartial, universal,—that loves only because it *is* Love." When we have attained this standard of loving, we shall find that we have lost our enemies.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *Milkmen*

Clop, clop
The hoofbeats pound
At break of day.
Clop, clop
On frozen ground
They sound their lay.

Clink, clink
The bottles ring
Outside the door.
Clink, clink
Their message bring
And gone once more.

Clop, clop
The hoofbeats sound
And go their way.
Clop, clop
On frozen ground
They fade away.

GEORGE LAWSON.

## Moore at Sloperton

Sloperton lies far outside the track of the ordinary traveler. It is a sequestered hamlet, reached by winding lanes, and after being long sought, is hardly recognized when found. Between the two great rolling uplands into which Wiltshire is divided there lies in the very center of the county a region of deep woodlands and winding streams, a land of elms and corn. In the heart of this sylvan haunt of silence the lovely village of Bromham sleeps in a slumber that nothing disturbs. You reach it from Devizes, turning out of the main road into a labyrinth of lanes, and from its noble church a path over the meadows brings you in a mile to Sloperton Cottage.

The Cottage is exactly what Moore would like; it is what Coleridge called "a cottage of gentility." It deprecates all comparison with grandeur, and bids you forget Longleat, Bowles and Crabbe. But it is commodious and almost elegant, with its three gables modestly projecting in the Wiltshire style, now denuded of the ivy that disguised them. There is nothing ancient about it except the old red-brick wall, dividing the garden, on the further side, from the vast cornfield which Moore must often have crossed when he strolled to see Lord Lansdowne. . . . Nothing more exclusively English than Sloperton can be conceived, and it is whimsical to remember that this was the spot where the Minstrel of Erin struck the dear Harp of his country and gave all its chords to light, freedom, and song. . . .

Persons who have not visited Sloperton Cottage give a wrong impression when they describe it as a sort of lodge or appendage to Bowood. As a matter of fact, it is more than three miles from that hospitable pile. Bremhill, where Bowles amused himself with his grottos and his fountains, is almost as far on the other side. Trowbridge, where Crabbe wrote "The Tales of the Hall," lies further still to the west. It puzzles me to guess how the three poets met so frequently at Bowood, since no one of them could afford to keep a carriage, nor, whatever the robust Crabbe might do, can we imagine Moore or Bowles on the back of a horse. Probably the Moores walked, or, when Bessy also dined at Bowood, they would hire Phipp's gig in Bromham. No doubt, on fixed occasions, Lord Lansdowne would send a carriage; and Moore's stout little legs would carry him far. At Sloperton Cottage his walking-stick is preserved. . . .

The basis of the "Diary" is at Sloperton throughout, but the bright bird is far from being inside that green cage all the time. His restlessness was extraordinary, and we find him everywhere—in London, in Paris, in Dublin, flitting hither and thither, preening his plumage in the sun, and ceaselessly warbling his harmless amatory songs. Moore's "Diary" largely consists of repartees, stories, and traits of character picked up at the tables where his merry face and delicate, polite vivacity were always welcome.—SIR EDMUND GOSSE, in "Leaves and Fruit."

## *The Eagle*

Stay! hark to the eagle! how shrill
is its cry,
From the breast of the hill which
re-echoes on high! . . .
But where is the mountain-bird?
Where doth he spring?
Where beats the breeze backward
the flap of his wing?
Lo, see where, impelled by his
tempest-like force,
In cloud-hidden circles he wheels
on his course;
O'er the rock-beating torrent he
fearless is soaring;
Scarce hearing its thunders eternally
roaring!

—JOHN RUSKIN, in "The Ascent of Skiddaw."


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# Theatrical News of the World

## 'Talkies' to Combine Best of the Stage and Screen, Predicts Niblo

*This is one of a series of articles on talking pictures, prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by motion-picture producers, directors, actors, and technicians, appearing each Tuesday until April 10. Contributors to the series include Cecil B. DeMille, whose article appeared on March 5; Al Rockett, Raymond Hatton, Roy Pomeroy, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.*

By FRED NIBLO

Los Angeles

TALKING films will combine the best of stage and screen. Legitimate drama has previously excelled chiefly because it presents the human voice with its fine shades of tone color and vivid vibrations. In turn, the screen gives the audience closeups of facial expression, with a feeling of intimacy with the actors. These two factors can be co-ordinated successfully in the new composite art, as already proved.

Classics never before attempted as screen subjects are now practical for pictures. Features such as "The King of Kings" and "The Ten Commandments" have been filmed about the Bible. But my ambition is to film a series from the Scriptures, covering the Bible in its entirety with these talking photoplays. The Bible is the best medium for the "talkies" because the beauty of its language is actor-proof. This ideal is made practical by the "talking" discovery.

New understanding and warmth will be injected into the familiar lines when spoken and enacted. Next to the Bible, I predict that plays of the masters, such as Shakespeare, Bernard Shaw and Somerset Maugham, will prove popular. Their dialogue is brilliant and will offer inspiration to talking artists. "Romeo and Juliet" has never been done satisfactorily in films. This honor remains for the "talkies." John Barrymore plans to start shortly on "Hamlet," without a pictured title.

Sound is scheduled to synchronize with the life of Christopher Columbus, which I plan to screen soon. The Italian explorer's history furnishes many excellent opportunities for voice reproduction. Dedicating the New World at San Salvador, barbaric cries of the Indians welcoming these first white men, and their triumphant return to Spain are a few instances. The "talkies" inject interest into historical subjects, once considered uninteresting because of the need of correlative study.

One thing is certain. The talking film is more than a passing fancy of the public. It is here to stay, as the producers prove by erecting elaborate equipment designed especially for sound films. The actors, writers and directors are developing themselves with the new technique as a protective measure.

Consider the actor's problem. I maintain that stage experience is not essential. At present, legitimate performers are in the limelight, because previous experience fits them for this field. But future favorites of the "talkies" will not be recruited necessarily from the stage. Special training, combining the best of stage and screen technique, will soon be offered sound aspirants. This adjustment is simply a matter of time. Youth and beauty will not be sacrified to voice. Many personages from grand opera, the field of literature, and the stage fail because they try to put over on the screen the fundamentals of their particular field, without giving due consideration to the demands of films. Results are regrettable.

This applies also to stage directors who attempt motion pictures without proper preparation. Years of study are required to excel in either art. They are almost totally dissimilar. I am fortunate in spending many years as a stage actor before entering motion pictures. A few directors, such as William DeMille and Willard Mack, are fortunate in comprehending the problems of each industry.

Many consider the scenarist's position most affected by the sound changes. Dialogue and settings alone can be indicated by the sound scenarist. He can't dictate setups and situations to the director. After rehearsing players in scenes, directors then decide upon angles and effects.

Closeups are practically eliminated by the "talkies." But despite this economy of footage, any stage play would run a third longer on the screen than with a legitimate production. The variety of angles and closeups accounts for this overfootage. "Brevity" is the most important word in motion pictures today. All stage dialogue must be shortened for effective picture purposes. I maintain that dialogue adds to the illusion instead of dispelling it. Warmth of the voice makes characters reassuringly realistic. The skilled craftsmen will come from inside the industry, rather than being imported from the stage.

Two of my present scenarists, Bess Meredyth and Dorothy Farnum, agree with me that transferring plays to the screen is a mistake. An essentially new technique must be evolved. Until this happy medium is achieved, artists in various fields should collaborate, giving expression to the best of each art.

Dialogue will soon be spoken as a natural course, instead of being the central attraction its novelty makes it at present. Movies will keep up a running dialogue equally as terse as silent titles. Certainly the screen subtitle writer's position is elevated in importance by the "talkies." Joseph Farnham, with 16 years' experience to his credit, declares that title writers have been writing dialogue for years, except that conversation has been printed instead of spoken. These experts are accustomed to expressing with brevity the ingredients of mass appeal. Titling is a more difficult form of writing, because of its restricted area, than dialogue. The man who dreams the play idea deserves more credit than the dialogue workers. Most stage dialoguists lose the sense of concise registration of thought.

## "Talkies" No Fad, Says Bert Lytell

By BERT LYTELL

[Mr. Lytell played in the sound film version of "On Trial."]

New York

I BELIEVE the talking picture is here to stay. I consider it not a fad, but a forward step which will in time bring the spoken drama with our finest players into cities that at the moment are theater-starved.

One must admit there are mechanical imperfections—but look back 10 years and note the enormous strides made in camera work. Isn't it safe to predict sound production will make a like progress? I think it is impossible to judge the present talking picture from the standpoint of New York, Chicago, Boston or any of our larger centers where you have the best the theater offers. But think of many cities where the spoken drama is almost entirely crowded out, save for a local stock company—and consider thousands of people in those towns with taste as fine as your own forced through circumstance rarely to view a standard theatrical organization.

They will gladly accept a canned Lionel Barrymore or Al Jolson rather than none at all—that I think accounts for the great success of the "talkie"—not a desire on the part of fans to hear their greatest idols talk, because the biggest box-office stars have not as yet made dialogue pictures or rather their pictures have not been released as yet. So the talking picture has not been carried to success with the aid of great box-office names, excluding of course, Al Jolson.

Then, too, I think there has crept into our silent pictures too much unreality, too many camera tricks—too many doubles for handsome leading men trying to thrust down the thoats of an all too-wise public, an imitation of stunts such as Fairbanks, Mix and few others alone are capable of.

I wonder also whether we have not given an overdose of production values—sets too ornate—too big, so that perhaps a return to simple treatment with rational characters and human dialogue will be a welcome change, acknowledging at the same time the need of better recording.

Now a word for Hollywood. Many of our critics prophesied that the present crop of stars would wither under the demands of the microphone and would be replaced, almost without exception, by Broadway favorites of the stage. I would like to hazard an opinion that many of the out and out screen players will score on equal terms with their brothers and sisters of the theater, because to my mind the microphone demands utter simplicity; and many players who over the footlights are effective and natural may find the microphone gives them a tinge of staginess. I don't mean that the screen will not draw heavily upon Broadway. It will. But at the same time I doubt greatly that those players of the screen who have real acting ability will find a Waterloo in the "talkie."

The European market is of course a tremendous problem, but with the United States, Great Britain and the Colonies there is an English-speaking population sufficient to pile up a tremendous gross for a successful talking film. In view of the fact that the screen pays grand opera salaries, is it unreasonable to expect in the near future the big stars of the cinema will be required to do what grand opera aspirants accomplish, namely—learn to speak several foreign languages well enough at least not to offend their listeners? The talking picture offers that possibility.

## "Merry Wives" in Berlin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN—Max Reinhardt's chief Berlin playhouse, the Deutsches Theater, is showing a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The comedy has been decked about with effects, adapted here and there, padded with a little contemporary humor, and produced less in Elizabethan style than in the manner of a Viennese farce of 40 years ago. The acting is quite Elizabethan in its gayety and gusto.

Werner Krauss as the jovial Falstaff, Leopoldine Constantine as Mrs. Ford, and Lucie Höflich as Mrs. Page form a memorable trio of Shakespearean character players.

Here is German acting at its highest form. Here the word flies forth this way and that, the gesture adding the necessary underlining. Put these players in any costumes, give them words to say, gestures to make, and they will fill any evening with joy.

A plan to give St. Louis regular winter seasons of drama and summer seasons of musical comedy has been underwritten by more than a score of prominent St. Louisans. The first season will start at the Garden Theater next June.

## "The Rumour"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Court Theater, "The Rumour," by C. K. Munro, Producer, Allan Wade. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Luke | Gerard Clifton |
| Kitty | Nancy Konstam |
| Walter | Rupert Siddons |
| Ruby | Margot Sieveking |
| Ned | Stanley Lathbury |
| Charles Leonard | Rupert Harvey |
| The Hon. Algernon Moodie | Harold Anstruther |
| La Rubia | Michael Sherbrooke |
| Jones | Frank Moore |
| Smith | A. A. Harris |
| Aranya | Margaret Yarde |
| Pooshpin | John Garside |
| Lena Jackson | Jessie Tandy |
| Deane | Duncan Yarrow |
| Torino | Cecil Trouncer |
| Ranskaya | Lilian Moubrey |
| Prime Minister | Charles Carson |
| Private Secretary | J. H. Moore |
| Sir Robert Mortimer | Stanley Lathbury |
| Mr. Grange | Arthur Bawtree |
| General Moberley | A.Corney Grain |

"The Rumour" is interesting as drama and valuable as a truthful study of the tendency of modern "big business" to turn political intrigue to its own material advantage. It is an example of that modern method of episodical play-writing, by a succession of short scenes, which is a direct outcome of the cinema's influence upon the English theater, first obviously apparent in Galsworthy's convict-drama, "The Escape."

Mr. Munro's play tells how a certain financier, having obtained valuable concessions in an already industrialized state, Przimia, turns an eye upon the unexploited state of Loria, inhabited by a hardy, primitive, somewhat idle race of mountaineers. With sinister purpose, he proceeds to circulate a false rumor, that the Lorians are preparing a secret attack upon their neighbors. The result is that the two countries are launched into a war, which, through the aid of two great powers, named for the purposes of the play England and France, is won by the Przimians, who are permitted, by way of reward, to annex the extensive mineral-producing regions of Loria.

One gathers, however, that the countries which, materially, will profit by the change, are the two great powers involved, or rather, those huge business concerns, in whose supposed interests, at bottom, the war has been fomented and carried through. All this, including the inflaming of public patriotism, by lurid tales, and by distortion of fact, is told in a series of vivid scenes, some of them only 50 words long, yet attaining dramatic point and intensity, by means of precise economy of technique and a clever closing curtain line.

We are shown the denunciation of innocent Lorians; the forcing of governmental hands, by press clamor; enthusiastic farewells to embarking troops; the docile platitudes of the man in the street; deputations to the government; and—most effective of all, in the vivid pungency of its satire—the peace conference, whereat Mr. Sherbrooke, as the Przinian plenipotentiary, was at one moment upon the balcony outside, publicly embracing the French and English diplomats and generals—a spectacle of international concord—and, the next instant, in the privacy of the council chamber, was execrating them all, until the advent of a press photographer restored a superficial amity. The satire inherent in many of these scenes is quite the most effective of the weapons wielded by the author of this brilliant play.

Acting honors went to Mr. Michael Sherbrooke, whose strength, intensity, and passion as La Rubia throughout the performance were memorable. Miss Margaret Yarde, Mr. Rupert Harvey, Mr. Charles Carson, and Mr. Stanley Lathbury, the last of whom, whether sinister, as the man-of-affairs, or humorous, and ineptly verbose, as a member of a deputation, held attention closely. No playgoer, who takes the theater seriously, should fail to see "The Rumour," and to precede, or to follow, his visit by another, to "Journey's End," an admirable companion play.

P. A.

## New Picturepays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**"Sonny Boy"**

NEW YORK—Little Davey Lee makes his second film appearance in "Sonny Boy," now showing at Warner's Theater. Following hard upon his overnight success as the little hero of Al Jolson's ballad in "The Singing Fool," Master Lee further intrenches himself in the public's affections by a performance of charm and intelligence. The lines come tripping from his lips charged with intention, meaning and sentiment.

All the routine farcicalities are revamped to bolster up the meager idea of the contest for a child's possession by wrangling parents intent on separation. His mother's plans land him inadvertently at a friend's flat whose parents unexpectedly turn up to misconstrue and bungle and bewilder all concerned. Betty Bronson, Edward Everett Horton, Gertrude Olmstead, John T. Murray, Edmund Breese, Jed Prouty, Lucy Beaumont, and Tommy Dugan support Master Lee, and Archie Mayo directed a film which shuttles awkwardly in and out of the "talkie" zone.

**"The Dummy"**

Paramount has made another good talking picture in "The Dummy," Herman Mankiewicz's adaptation of the O'Higgins-Ford stage farce. The story brings up to date the small boy's perennial ambition to turn detective, tells how one Barney Cook decoyed a band of kidnapers by posing as deaf and dumb, and how, single-handed, he brought the whole band into the net of the law.

Robert Milton directed. His players move and have their audible being with naturalness and charm. The action and dialogue run hand in hand with the same touch-and-go feeling that made "The Wolf of Wall Street" so effective.

As the boy hero, Mickey Bennett gives a performance without a touch of the precocity that is apt to cling to youthful screen players. John Cromwell, as the detective, gives one of his quiet, seasoned characterizations, and Ruth Chatterton is emotionally credible as the harassed mother of the abducted child. ZaSu Pitts makes her comedy relief a contribution to the film. Frederic March, Fred Kohler, Vondell Darr, Jack Okie, Richard Tucker and Eugene Pallette assist.

**The Lone Wolf Again**

The Roxy Theater last week showed "The Lone Wolf's Daughter," a Columbia picture, continuing the screen adventures of Louis Joseph Vance's well-known "gentleman" cracksman. Bert Lytell is once more the Michael Lanyard, now gone straight, and busily engaged in straightening out the affairs of various friends and acquaintances. The story has much to do with missing gems, double-crossings and sharp encounters of wits, and the action centers about a fantastic house party gathering. Al Rogell directed this thin and incredible tale. The major honors go to Mr. Lytell for a straightforward performance. Gwendolyn Olmstead, Charles Gerrard, Lilyan Tashman, and Donald Keith are in the cast

R. F.

## Tulsa Little Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Classes in stagecraft, make-up and production in the Tulsa Little Theater this year are being held weekly by Richard M. Dickinson, director of the theater. From the classes are expected to come assistants who can take charge of one-act plays and back-stage management, and furnish a nucleus of the community theater, the nonprofessional branch of the Little Theater. A smaller group, five or six professionally trained persons, is the working center of the Little Theater proper. The season will close in May with "He Who Gets Slapped," Mr. Dickinson taking the rôle of "He."

Frederick Lonsdale's comedy, "Aren't We All" is to be revived at the Fortune Theater, London, with Ellis Jeffreys and Phyllis Dare in the cast.

## Marie Tempest in "Her Shop"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Criterion Theater, "Her Shop," a new comedy by Aimée and Philip Stuart. Producer, Graham Browne. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. MacDonald | Albert V. Edwards |
| Miss Mutchison | Ethel Ramsay |
| Mr. Jacob | Edgar K. Bruce |
| Barbara | Sunday Wilshin |
| Babette | Yvonne Rorie |
| Lady Mary Torrent | Marie Tempest |
| Mr. Henry Torrent | W. Graham Browne |
| Mrs. James Arbuthnot | Pamela Carme |
| Mrs. Bill Cunningham | Sibyl Jane |

"Her Shop" is a good vehicle for that fine comedienne, Marie Tempest, and is by no means negligible on its own account as a comedy. It resembles a well-made, highly polished and neatly turned-out gig which shows off to the fullest advantage an accomplished driver of that extremely restive horse, "temperament." The authors, Aimée and Philip Stuart, obviously know their business and can fit Marie Tempest with a suitable play as well as Lady Mary Torrent fits her smart friends with becoming customes at her new shop in Brink Street.

Lady Mary Torrent is an impulsive, good-natured woman with exquisite taste, who knows how to dress better than how to make dressmaking pay. Hitherto this has not mattered, for Henry, her husband, is rich. But Lady Mary decides that it is high time she began to make money for herself. She opens a shop to the amused amazement of her husband and proceeds to sell, or rather give, dresses to her various friends. Lady Mary thinks that it pays to advertise, and believes that if these smart ladies go about and tell their friends where they got the dresses it will bring custom and grist to her mill.

Unfortunately, it looks as though they not only told their friends where they got the dresses, but also that they got them for nothing. The result is that Lady Mary's customers are merely callers, trespassing on her good-nature and seldom going away empty handed. When the crisis comes Lady Mary, by happy chance, is able to triumph over two pressing creditors. Incidentally, she also triumphs over her skeptical husband, who has always looked askance at the shop experiment as one of her more outrageous impulses.

One of the most amusing situations arises out of Lady Mary's peremptory orders to her husband that he is not to enter her shop except as a customer. He comes frequently, ostensibly to buy something for a friend—necessarily a feminine one. There is a delightful scene where he brings a young girl and asks his wife to give her a hat. Lady Mary acquiesces charmingly, but also manages to throw in a few other expensive items, for which she pockets her husband's check with a chuckle to which a Marie Tempest alone could give full value.

Indeed, the whole play is really one to which none but Marie Tempest could do full justice. Other artists, would probably show up how little there is in the play, but she shows how much there can be. It is neither so thin, simple, nor easy as it looks. The authors, by their very mastery of their job, have made things look easy, as a good billiard player does.

W. Graham Browne, as Henry Torrent, has nothing to do but stroll through a part which is merely that of a stroller through life, and does it efficiently. As Miss Mutchison, an intentionally unattractive shop assistant, Ethel Ramsay gives valuable support to Miss Tempest.

"Her Shop" is a smart little comedy, smartly played, produced and put on, and should have a successful season.

C. F. A.

"The New Moon," musical play, is to be presented at Drury Lane, London, with Evelyn Laye in the leading woman's part.

## "The Princess" in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Incorporated Stage Society presents "The Princess," by Jacinto Benaventa, translated by Graham and Tristan Rawson. Producer Stephen Thomas.

Prince Stephen and Princess Helena of Suavia are a couple who long to break away from social court life with its shams and restrictions and to breathe the purer and freer air, as they think, of "the people." Their marriage was an arranged "royal alliance." They each go their own ways and try to live the lives of ordinary citizens, especially those socialistically inclined, but find that they cannot run away from their position. Whatever social strata they find themselves in the people therein insist upon treating them as royalties. They discover that every class has its own fetters and restrictions. Finally they are reunited in appreciation of the problems before them both.

A distinguished cast did as well with their material as it is fair to expect under the circumstances of a scratch production. Amongst those chiefly to be noted were Edgar Norfolk and Moyna MacGill, as the Prince and Princess; A. Bromley Davenport as the Emperor; Henry C. Hewitt, as the Count de Tournerelles, and Winifred Evans, as the Baroness von Rosenberg.

## "JOURNEY'S END" FOR NEW YORK

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Two companies performed "Journey's End" Friday night in London. One was the regular cast at the Savoy Theater, where R. C. Sherriff's vivid war-time play is making one of the successful runs of the season, and the other at the Arts Theater Club where the English cast engaged for the United States, gave a convincingly satisfactory performance with Leon Quartermaine and Dock Williams in leading rôles.

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**REMBRANDT ROOMS**. A suite adjacent to the hotel with own imposing entrance for Weddings, Receptions, Dances, Banquets and other social functions.
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Under Entirely New Management
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*Comfort and Refinement*
*Luxurious Garden Lounge*
Beautiful Restaurant. The very best Cuisine. All Bedrooms with running Hot and Cold Water. Centrally heated. Telephone on all floors. Buses pass nearby for all parts of London. A most central position for West-end, City, and Theatreland. Single Bedroom, Breakfast & attendance 10/6d. Inclusive terms arranged. Brochure sent on application.
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Museum 5104 & 5105 Fitzroy 1410
Telegrams: "Ambasotel" London
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THE HOTEL-
**PALACE HOUSES**
Facing Broad Walk, Kensington Gardens, Bayswater Road, London, W. 2, England
Hot and cold running water in many rooms. One minute Central London Tube, Metropolitan and Buses. Gas Fires all bedrooms. From 4 gns. single, from 8 gns double. Phones: Park 1920 and 6447.

**QUEEN'S GATE HOUSE**
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Small charming private Hotel. Most comfortable. Spacious Reception rooms. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Excellent cooking. Vegetarians catered for. Within easy reach of three Christian Science churches. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly.
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**HOW'S HOTELS**
FOUNDED 1900
*Ideals: Courtesy, Comfort, Cuisine*
H. E. How (Founder and Managing Director) offers a dainty Brochure by return. Write to Palace Hotel Bloomsbury, London, W. C. 1, England

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**Hotel Constance**
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Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde Park. Midway between two Christian Science churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly furnished. Lift. Night Porter. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly and from 12/6 per day. Phone Paddington 8083.

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Central Heating in Public rooms. Electric Lift. Night Porter. Constant hot water. *"The most comfortable Hotel I have yet found."*
Terms from 3½ guineas. No Extras.

**TORS HOTEL**
LYNMOUTH
NORTH DEVON, ENGLAND
Ideal position 300 feet up. Facing sea and sun. Lovely grounds.
*LORNA DOONE COUNTRY*

## Scotland to Help Young Offenders

### Every Effort to Be Made to Give Them Opportunity to Change Their Ways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Two very important official circulars have been issued to magistrates in Scotland recently. One is from the Scottish Office and the second from the Scottish Education Department and both deal with the young offender. The general purpose in both circulars is to insure that the young people involved should be given every chance to alter their ways.

The suggestion is made that children's courts should be held in the evenings in order that parents, especially fathers, may be able to attend. The system of probation is commended and where a fine is imposed it is suggested that it may be combined with the probation system till the fine has been paid. Nothing, it is said, should be published which might identify the offenders. Strong emphasis is laid on the objections to imprisonment for those under 21 and the value of probation is stressed.

A special circular on character building and the moral health of children has been issued by W. W. M'Kechnie with recommendations of so varied a character that it is difficult in a brief compass to give any indication of their scope. Definite church connections, parental responsibility, character education, play centers, playing fields all come under review. The committee's conclusion was that education, particularly that of young children, should be primarily for character and only secondarily for mental instruction. A suitable juvenile organization, it was urged, should be found for each child leaving school.

## Ohio

*Clevelanders prefer the* CLEVELAND

THEY, who know it best, prefer Hotel Cleveland for its warm friendly hospitality, its luxurious atmosphere of a private club, its remarkable food for which it is nationally famous.

Hotel Cleveland is Cleveland's most modern hotel, and adjoins the vast new Terminal development on the Public Square.

A thousand rooms, many at $3. Garage service. Special provisions and care for children or women traveling alone.

HOTEL CLEVELAND

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**WINDLE HOTEL**
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
MODERN, quiet, family-tourist hotel. Center of city. 150 Rooms. Clean, comfortable, reasonable. European Plan. Fine Cafeteria. Garage. Golf privileges. Write for booklet and reservations.
WINDLE W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR

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*700 metres altitude*
GLION-MONTREUX, Swiss Riviera
GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE-BELVEDERE
Unrivalled View and Situation, open all year—Tennis—Large Terrasses. Moderate Terms.
F. BUCHS
*Same House: Grand Hotel Diablerets in the Alps.*

LUCERNE
*HOTEL*
**Beau Rivage**
First Class Family Hotel
Proprietor: J. GIGER

## England

*Near the British Museum*

**KINGSLEY HOTEL**
HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQ.
LONDON, W. C. 1
First-Class Temperance Hotel
200 Rooms Modern Arrangements
*COMFORT* *REFINEMENT*
Electric Fires in all Bedrooms
Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance from 8/6 per night.
Inclusive Terms on Application
Telegrams: BOOKCRAFT, LONDON

**DURRANTS HOTEL**
George Street, Manchester Square
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3 Minutes from Selfridges. HIGH CLASS FAMILY & RESIDENTIAL HOTEL RECENTLY MODERNIZED.
Running hot & cold water, telephones and electric fires in all bedrooms; central; quiet situation; moderate charges; lift.
Telegrams—"Adjection, London"
Telephone Mayfair 5717/9

**Hotel Belgravia**
GROSVENOR GARDENS
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
*HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL*
All bedrooms (250) and suites fitted hot and cold running water, telephone, heating.
*RESTAURANT*
Open to the public and famous for its cuisine and service, combined with a Moderate Tariff.

THREE POPULAR LONDON HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET, Adj. Selfridges, Orchard St. W. (200 rooms & Suites).
HOTEL QUEBEC, Marble Arch (150 rooms) Hyde Park.
THE SEYMOUR, 15 Seymour St. (150 rooms) Portman Sq. W. 1
Also Huntsmoor Park Mansion Hotel Iver, Bucks.
*Proprietor, O. Picton Davies*

**Ye Wells Hotel**
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
Home comforts, a good menu, central heating, 2 elevators; 2 hard tennis courts, 2 croquet lawns. The property includes The Old County Club House adjacent to hotel; attractive with sittingrooms, private bathrooms, central heating; separate cuisine with privileges of the hotel.

**Haddon Hall Hydro** BUXTON
*1200 feet above sea level.*
Hot & cold water in all bedrooms. Central heating. Garage.
Phones 4 and 474.

GLASGOW MAY ABOLISH SLUMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A proposal to make a clean sweep of the most congested part of the Calton ward of Glasgow was considered recently by the special committee of Glasgow corporation dealing with unsanitary areas. The aim of the promoters of the scheme is to lay out the whole of the Calton ward on the most approved plan. The complete scheme will, it is said, cost almost £1,000,000.

**Hotel Metropole**
CINCINNATI, OHIO
GEO. W. MARTIN Operated
*Modern Equipment, but Old Fashioned Hospitality—that's the Metropole*
Single rooms with bath, $2.50 to $5.00 a day
Double rooms with bath, $4.50 to $7.00 a day

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**The Shelburne** *Atlantic City*
*Directly Facing the Sea*
*and convenient to everything*
Providing what the New and the Old Worlds know as the best in appointments, service, comfort and cuisine.
Capacity 700 Fireproof.
*European plan with the famed*
*Shelburne Restaurant and Grill.*
Golf privileges Booklet and terms upon request. Proprietary management.
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Down to the Boardwalk! Where the weather is restrained and breezes waft pleasure from the sea.
Take a spring vacation at
The AMBASSADOR
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Indoor Sea Water Swimming Pool
685 Rooms 685 Baths
*Monarch of the Boardwalk.*
**The Ambassador** ATLANTIC CITY

**The TRAYMORE** *Atlantic City*
*The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement*

**Hotel Chelsea** ATLANTIC CITY
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On the Boardwalk
Facing the Sea
American Plan A la Carte Grill
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Concerts broadcast over WPG
J. B. THOMPSON & Co.

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**MONTICELLO**
Kentucky Ave. near Beach.
Completely renewed and refurnished along the modernistic line, at a cost of $75,000.
SPECIAL SEASON AND EASTER RATES
$4 up daily. Special weekly AMERICAN PLAN
Jointly operated with Hotel Jefferson
Ownership Management. Fetter & Hollinger.

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WASHINGTON ~ D.C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, $3.

**SENATE HOTEL**
FIREPROOF
In front of Union Station, near United States Capitol, and Congressional Library. Car lines to all points of city.
*With and Without Private Bath. Rates: Single $1.50 to $3.00. Double $2.00 to $4.00.*
INDIVIDUAL GARAGES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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**The St. Charles**
*Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.*
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS

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**LIVE AT THE BELMONT when visiting New York and we will wager that you will want to go again. Our policy is to make your visit enjoyable and this is especially so for women and children. New ownership. New rates. $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per day. Opposite Grand Central Station, Convenient to theatres and shops.**

**Roy S. Hubbell**
**President**

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*Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan*
RATES: $2 TO $3.50 PER DAY
*Kansas City's New Hotel*
**THE STATS**
TWELFTH & WYANDOTTE STS.

**The BELLERIVE**
*Kansas City's*
most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.
ARMOUR AND WARWICK
E. H. BRADY, Manager

**Hyde Park Hotel**
Beautiful Residential Hotel. Large outside rooms, quiet, exclusive. 5 min. to station; 15 min. to city, by bus or street car. Transient rates $3 to $6 per day. Interesting reduction for permanent guests.
*Write for rates*
36th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

**MONTROSE HOTEL**
*High-Class Residential and Transient Hotel*
40th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Across street from a Christian Science church. Rates Reasonable by Day or Week.
MR. T. SWARTZ, *Proprietor*
Write for Reservation.

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**The Gatesworth Hotel** ST. LOUIS MO.

*An ideal location with Ideal Accommodations. Hotel Rooms and Residential Suites. Excellent Cuisine.*
Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

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**PEORIA** ILLINOIS
2 persons, $5 to $8
400 Rooms 400 Baths
1 person, $3 to $5
H. EDGAR GREGORY Manager
HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

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**The Saint Paul** IN SAINT PAUL
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

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48th STREET
*West of Broadway*
NEW YORK CITY
TIMES SQUARE'S FINEST HOTEL
*Residential and Transient*
450 ROOMS
450 BATHS
Every room an outside room
$4 to $6 Per Day
*Special rates on yearly lease*
Special weekly or monthly rates
Curtis A. Hale *Manager*

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*A Comfortable Place to Live*
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Per Day
Room, Bath . . $3.00
2 Rooms, Bath . $5.00
3 Rooms, Bath . $7.00
SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

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3 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
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Rates and Booklet on application

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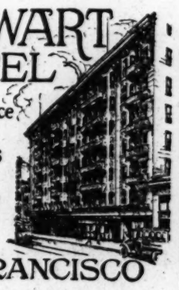

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POST STREET NEAR MASON
*An Hotel of Unusual Merit*
RATES $2.00-$2.50-$3.00
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STOCKTON STREET NEAR POST AT UNION SQUARE
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Rates with bath $2 to $3 single; $2.50 to $4, two persons
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SPACIOUS and luxurious rooms and suites in an exclusive residential location but a few blocks from Grand Central, business and theatre zones.
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*THE NEW*
**Hotel Albert**
11th St. and University Place
One Block East of 5th Ave.
West of Broadway
Adjacent to all lines of transportation. Over 400 rooms, 300 with private bath. All comforts of home at lowest possible rates.
*Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City free upon request.*
—Under KNOTT Management—

$3.00 FOR ROOM & BATH
**HOTEL PICCADILLY**
45TH ST. W. of BROADWAY NEW YORK
In the Heart of TIMES SQUARE
Brand new—Luxurious—Exceptional!
EACH room has bath, circulating ice water, electric fan!
*Wire at our expense for reservations.*
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**The CLIFT SAN FRANCISCO**
*Downtown*—next to theatres, shops, clubs.
Christian Science churches and Reading Room two to four minutes walk.
$40 rooms with bath $4.00 up

*Santa Maria Inn*
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Every room with bath.

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In the heart of Berkeley, two blocks to University of California. Special Student Rates. Transient $1.50 and up.
*Reasonable weekly and monthly rates.*
Telegraph Avenue at Durant
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
EDWARD A. VAUGHAN, Mgr.

**Hotel Barbara Worth**
El Centro, Calif.
*"Finest Winter Climate on Earth"*
Twelve miles from Old Mexico, paved highway all the way. European Plan. Excellent Cuisine.

A Broadway Paradox
**The Hotel Woodward**
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section—a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.

*Eighteen Gramercy Park* SOUTH
(East 20th St. Cor. Irving Place)
A RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
TEL. GRAMERCY 6000

A RESIDENCE FOR MEN
**RALEIGH HALL**
106 W. 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Rooms for business and professional men.
*COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE*
$2.00 adjacent bath $2.25 Private bath
Weekly $10 to $17

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**The Palatine** NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

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**Los Angeles'**
Most Accessible Downtown Hotel
. . . Convenient to fashionable shopping and theatre districts. Just outside congested districts. Homelike atmosphere. Rates $1.50 to $3 a day.
*Owned and Operated by Los Angeles Investment Co.*

*Hotel* **TRINITY**
9th & Grand ••• Los Angeles

**HOTEL SOUTHLAND**
**LOS ANGELES**
FLOWER AT SIXTH
*"Your Other Home"*
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
RATES $1.50 TO $3.00—NO HIGHER
FREE GARAGE
A. W. TOWNSEND—Manager

**"Regina" Hotel**
LOS ANGELES CALIF.
$10 per week, bath; $7 weekly without bath; $25 per week, suites for families. Wonderful 50c dinner in Cafe. Quiet; steam heat; near Westlake Park. Golf Club privileges all year.
REGINA HOTEL
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*200 ROOMS* *200 BATHS*
*Hotel Park Vista*
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*Facing Beautiful Westlake Park*
Room and bath for two, $2.50 to $3.50
Owned and operated by Fred Horowitz and Mabel Walker Willebrandt
*(Wire reservation at our expense)*

# STOCK MARKET SHOWS UNEVEN PRICE TREND

## Traders Apparently Are Inclined to Wait for Better Credit Conditions

NEW YORK (AP)—Lowering of the call money rate from 7 to 6 per cent and a further advance in domestic copper prices to 20 cents a pound provided the background for a general advance in prices in today's stock market, after an opening period of irregularity. Trading was relatively light in volume, indicating many traders and investors preferred to stay out of the market until current uneasiness over the credit situation had disappeared.

The drop in call money was attributed to the temporary employment by banks here of the large surplus of funds accumulated in preparation for the heavy midmonth disbursements and federal income tax payments. Time money ruled firm around 7¾ per cent with little money available below that figure.

Wall Street generally expects an increase in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate, either this week or next. It was reported a large short interest had been built up in expectation of the higher rate, and that the rally today represented the driving in of overextended "shorts" in some of the volatile issues.

Public utilities were in the forefront of the early afternoon rally. One block of 15,000 shares of Pacific Gas & Electric changed hands at 55¼, followed by an advance which wiped out the early loss. American Express jumped 8½ points, American Railway Express 4¾ and Electric Power & Light, American & Foreign Power and Western Union sold 2¾ to 3½ points higher.

Radio (new stock), which is now traded in against the delivery of actual certificates, again changed hands in large volume, climbing 3 points. The old stock, which will disappear from the list a week from Friday, jumped 10 points.

Coppers moved forward under the leadership of Anaconda, Chile and Kennecott, all of which sold 3 to 4 points above last night's closing quotations. Rossia Insurance soared nearly 9 points to a new high at 277¾, and Foundation Company moved up 4⅜ to a new top at 59⅞. Allis-Chalmers, National Cash Register, Union Carbide and A. M. Byers sold 3 to 5 points higher.

There were a few soft spots, Case Threshing Machine broke 16 points to a new low for the year at 435 and Victor Talking Machine sold nearly 7 points lower.

Buying became more diversified in the final hour when pools found an abundance of money available of comparatively low rates. Copeprs continued in the front rank, Miami reaching 50⅝ in continuation with last year's low figure of 17⅜. Commercial Solvents rose 5 points, Electric Auto Lite 7, and Rossia Insurance 15. The closing tone was firm. Total sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, sterling cables ruling 3-32 of a cent higher at $4.85 7-32.

With the closing of subscriptions for the new Treasury 4⅜ per cent $475,000,000 offering tomorrow, traders are looking for a revival of buying in the Government issues next week.

The feature of today's investment market was the placing of a $65,166,000 issue of Southern Pacific Railroad 40-year 4½ per cent bonds, carrying stock purchase warrants. This offering is in line with the recent Atchison financing through convertible debentures.

Declines were registered in such speculative issues as American International 5½s and Atchison 4½s, both sagging to their lowest prices since their admission to trading. Trading in the utilities was on a small scale. International Telephone 4½s were firm at 113. Philadelphia Company gold 5s were heavy.

New lows for 1929 in the rails were established by Western Pacific first 5s and Frisco prior lien 4s A. General Motors Acceptance 6s were at yesterday's closing level on an excellent earnings report.

Chilean bonds were in supply at fractionally lower levels, following oversubscription of a $10,000,000 offering yesterday on a 6.38 per cent basis. Trading in the rest of the list was dull.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last Prev. Sale | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | 21.30 | 21.31 | 21.05 | 21.10 | 21.21 |
| May | 21.31 | 21.32 | 21.05 | 21.11 | 21.22 |
| July | 20.78 | 20.81 | 20.57 | 20.66 | 20.73 |
| Oct (old) | 20.48 | 20.55 | 20.37 | 20.48 | 20.45 |
| Oct (new) | 20.45 | 20.51 | 20.30 | 20.39 | 20.38 |
| Dec | 20.52 | 20.52 | 20.30 | 20.39 | 20.41 |
| Jan | 20.49 | 20.49 | 20.34 | 20.34 | 20.43 |

Spots 21.35, down 10 points.

**New Orleans Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | 20.32 | 20.37 | 20.20 | 20.20 | 20.30 |
| May | 20.60 | 20.63 | 20.42 | 20.43 | 20.64 |
| July | 20.67 | 20.68 | 20.48 | 20.49 | 20.58 |

**Chicago Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 20.40 | 20.48 | 20.23 | 20.35 | 20.42 |
| May | 20.74 | 20.75 | 20.55 | 20.62 | 20.69 |
| July | 20.79 | 20.82 | 20.56 | 20.67 | 20.72 |
| Oct | 20.43 | 20.43 | 20.25 | 20.32 | 20.37 |

**Liverpool Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | 10.75 | 10.79 | 10.74 | 10.74 | 10.82 |
| May | 10.84 | 10.90 | 10.84 | 10.85 | 10.92 |
| July | 10.84 | 10.90 | 10.84 | 10.85 | 10.91 |
| Oct | 10.67 | 10.73 | 10.67 | 10.69 | 10.74 |
| Dec | 10.66 | 10.67 | 10.66 | 10.66 | 10.72 |
| Jan | 10.64 | 10.71 | 10.64 | 10.65 | 10.70 |

Spots 11.07, down 6 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 6000; American) 4900.

## CHICAGO BOARD

**Wheat**

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | 1.22 | 1.26⅛ | 1.21 | 1.26 |
| May | 1.27⅜ | 1.30⅞ | 1.27⅜ | 1.30⅜ |
| July | 1.30⅛ | 1.35⅜ | 1.30⅛ | 1.33½ |

**Corn**

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | .96 | .96⅞ | .96 | .96⅞ |
| May | .99½ | 1.00½ | .99½ | 1.00⅛ |
| July | 1.02⅜ | 1.03⅜ | 1.02⅜ | 1.03⅜ |

**Oats**

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | .46⅝ | .47⅝ | .56⅜ | .47½ |
| May | .49⅝ | .50⅛ | .49⅜ | .50 |
| July | .49⅜ | .49⅝ | .49⅛ | .49⅝ |

**Lard**

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | | | | 12.35 |
| May | 12.72 | 17.75 | 12.67 | 12.70 |
| July | 13.07 | 13.10 | 13.02 | 13.07 |

### COPPER STOCKS DECREASE

Stocks of refined copper in North and South America decreased in February to 55,213 tons at the end of the month from 62,749 tons at the end of January and 65,466 at the end of December, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Shipments last month decreased to 148,921 tons, including 50,150 tons for export, compared with 157,189 tons in January.

### MACHINE TOOL DEMAND

While business in machine tools continues above normal, taking the industry as a whole, buying is not quite as good as earlier in the year, says the American Machinist. Demand from the railroads shows signs of steady improvement. In the automobile industry the call for equipment has subsided somewhat, due largely to heavy sales booked in January and February.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

| Sales | High | Low | Last Mar.12 | Last Mar.11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 Abitibi | 44⅜ | 44 | 44 | 44½ |
| 2800 Adv-Ru | 72 | 68 | 70½ | 69½ |
| 1100 Adv-Ru pf | 72 | 70 | 72 | 70½ |
| 700 Ahumada | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 600 Air Reduc | 106 | 104⅜ | 104½ | 106½ |
| 1400 Ajax Rub | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9½ | 9⅝ |
| 6800 Alleghany | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34½ | 34⅜ |
| 400 Alaska Jun | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 600 Alb P W P | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... |
| 1000 Allied Ch | 286½ | 280½ | 282½ | 280½ |
| 300 Allis-Chal | 175 | 175 | 175 | 178 |
| 1600 Alleghany pf | 102¾ | 101 | 101½ | 101¾ |
| 1200 Amerada | 32½ | 31 | 31 | 30½ |
| 200 Am Ag C pf | 62½ | 61½ | 61½ | 63 |
| 300 Am Beet S | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2200 Am Bosch | 56⅝ | 54 | 55½ | 55⅝ |
| 2800 Am Brake | 57 | 55½ | 56 | 56 |
| 30 Am Brak pf | 123 | 123 | 123 | 124 |
| 400 Am Br Bov | 22⅝ | 20⅞ | 21½ | 20⅞ |
| 20 Am Br B pf | 77 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 21600 Am Can | 117⅝ | 115⅝ | 116 | 115⅝ |
| 4700 Am Car & F | 102½ | 100 | 101 | 100 |
| 100 Am Car pf | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | ... |
| 400 Am Chain pf | 85 | 83 | 85 | 80 |
| 200 Am Chicle | 52 | 51½ | 51½ | 52½ |
| 110 Am Nat Gpf | 89 | 88 | 88 | 89 |
| 400 *Am En til | 41½ | 40⅝ | 41½ | 42⅝ |
| 1400 Am Ex | 302⅜ | 300 | 312⅜ | ... |
| 5200 Am&FPw | 111 | 107½ | 107⅝ | 107 |
| 100 AmGFP 7% | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 108 |
| 100 Am&FP 2 pf | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | ... |
| 11300 Am&FP rts | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 Am Hide | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| 200 Am Ice | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 10 *Am Int Crp | 64½ | 63 | 64 | 66⅝ |
| 1700 Am La Fr | 7⅜ | 6 | ¾ 7 | 7 |
| 200 Am La F pf | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68⅝ |
| 800 Am Met rts | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 2 |
| 7000 Am Loco | 115½ | 114 | 114¾ | 115 |
| 900 Am Metals | 67 | 66¼ | 67 | 66½ |
| 100 Am Met 6% | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | ... |
| 100 AM P&L sta | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 81⅛ |
| 100 Am Piano | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13¼ |
| 1600 Am Pw&Lt | 107⅞ | 105¼ | 106½ | 105½ |
| 100 Am P&L 6% | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¾ |
| 200 Am Radia | 180 | 176 | 176½ | 178 |
| 20 Am Rad pf | 170¼ | 170 | 170¾ | ... |
| 600 Am Ry Ex | 155 | 150½ | 155 | 150⅝ |
| 400 Am Republic | 51¼ | 49 | 50¼ | 50 |
| 100 Am S Razor | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 68 |
| 100 Am Sealing | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅜ |
| 100 Am Ship | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 3400 Am Smelt | 114½ | 112⅜ | 114¼ | 112¼ |
| 600 Am Stl Fnd | 68¾ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68 |
| 500 Am Sugar | 81⅛ | 80½ | 80⅝ | 80½ |
| 100 Am Sug pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108½ |
| 2300 Am T&T | 214 | 212¼ | 214 | 212⅝ |
| 1200 *Am WWrks | 87 | 85 | 85 | 86⅞ |
| 1400 Am Inv rts | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1900 Am Wool | 22⅝ | 20⅝ | 21 | 22⅞ |
| 400 Am Wool pf | 46⅜ | 46½ | 46⅜ | ... |
| 300 Am Wr pf ct | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 200 Am Zinc | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 10200 Am Zinc | 43¼ | 42¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 107700 Anaconda | 155⅛ | 150½ | 150 | 151⅝ |
| 200 Arch Dan | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 43 |
| 30 Arch Dan pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 22500 Andes Cop | 62⅛ | 60⅜ | 61⅛ | 60⅞ |
| 100 Armour D pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | ... |
| 1900 Arm Ill A | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14½ | 14⅝ |
| 2000 Arm Ill B | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7½ |
| 2100 Asso DG | 61¾ | 61 | 61 | 61⅛ |
| 100 Asso DG1 pf | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100½ |
| 10 Asso Oil | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43¼ |
| 2200 Atchison | 199¾ | 199¾ | 199¾ | 199½ |
| 1100 Atl Coast L | 181 | 180 | 181 | 181 |
| 400 At G&WI | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39½ |
| 400 AGWI pf | 52 | 51 | 51 | ... |
| 35000 Atl Refin | 59¾ | 57¾ | 59⅝ | 58 |
| 10 Atl Ref pf | 115⅞ | 115⅞ | 115⅞ | ... |
| 100 Atlas Powd | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| 50 Atlas P pf | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 200 Atlas N | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 400 Auto Sales | 24¾ | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24½ |
| 100 Auto S pf | 37 | 37 | 37 | ... |
| 5000 Auto S rts | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 6400 Balt & O | 127¾ | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 125¼ |
| 100 B & O pf | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 40 Bamber pf | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¼ |
| 100 Bangor & A | 68¾ | 68⅜ | 68¾ | 68¼ |
| 10 Bangor pf | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | ... |
| 500 Barker Bros | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... |
| 5500 Barnsdall A | 41⅝ | 40¾ | 41¼ | 40¾ |
| 700 Beacon Oil | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23⅛ |
| 600 Beechnut | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89⅝ |
| 300 Belding H | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | 13 |
| 800 Bel NR ppf | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | ... |
| 15600 Bendix | 101 | 98 | 99½ | 98¾ |
| 200 Beth St pf | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ | 120 |
| 1000 Bloom'dale | 49 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 49¼ |
| 200 Bon Ami | 81¼ | 81 | 81 | 81½ |
| 400 Booth Fish | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | 8 |
| 300 Borden | 181¾ | 180½ | 181 | 180½ |
| 200 Briggs | 47 | 47 | 46¼ | 46⅝ |
| 400 Brit Steel | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47 | 47 |
| 100 Brockway | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 63⅜ |
| 1000 Br Man Tr | 73⅜ | 72⅜ | 73⅜ | 72⅜ |
| 300 Brown Shoe | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 400 Bruns Balke | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | 50⅞ |
| 500 Bruns Term | 33⅝ | 33 | 33 | 33½ |
| 1100 Bucyrus | 37⅞ | 36⅞ | 37⅝ | 37½ |
| 700 Bucy cv pf | 45⅞ | 45⅜ | 45⅝ | 45½ |
| 100 Buff&Susq | 75 | 75 | 75 | ... |
| 100 Burns Br B | 34 | 34 | 34 | 32 |
| 300 Burroughs | 291½ | 286 | 286½ | 287½ |
| 500 Bush Term | 72 | 72 | 72 | 73½ |
| 10 Bush T deb | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109½ |
| 1200 Butte Cop | 9½ | 8⅛ | 9 | 8⅝ |
| 400 Butte&Sup | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10¼ | 10 |
| 400 Butterick | 31¼ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | 32 |
| 400 Prod Co | 114 | 112 | 112 | ... |
| 700 Byers | 154 | 154 | 154 | 148 |
| 300 Callahan | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1400 Cal & Ariz | 135 | 130¼ | 132⅝ | 130¼ |
| 7700 Cal & Hecla | 56½ | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 55⅜ |
| 100 Cannon Mills | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 4600 Canada Dry | 84½ | 82⅞ | 82⅞ | 83¾ |
| 2800 Can Pac | 245¾ | 243¼ | 243¾ | 244½ |
| 200 Case Thresh | 450 | 435 | 450 | 451 |
| 200 Can Dobbs | 37¼ | 37⅛ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 2600 Cen Alloy | 48 | 47¼ | 47⅜ | 47½ |
| 10 Cen Alloy pf | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | ... |
| 200 Celotex | 68⅞ | 68 | 68⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 900 Celotex rts | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 300 Cen Aguirre | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 3400 Cerro de P | 112 | 109 | 110½ | 109⅝ |
| 200 Cert-Teed | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 100 Cert-Td pf | 59 | 59 | 59 | ... |
| 400 Certo Corp | 62 | 62 | 62 | ... |
| 100 Colotex pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | ... |
| 200 Ches Corp | 84¾ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84 |
| 200 Ches & Ohio | 218¼ | 218¼ | 218¼ | 218½ |
| 400 Chi&Alton | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 800 Chi&Alt pf | 22⅜ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| 1200 Chi Gt West | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 200 Chi G W pf | 57⅜ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 1200 ChiM&SP | 37 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 36 |
| 5000 ChiM&SP pf | 57⅞ | 57 | 57⅜ | 57⅝ |
| 1100 Chi&NW | 87⅞ | 86⅜ | 87⅜ | 87 |
| 200 Chi Pneu | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31⅜ | 33¼ |
| 100 Chi Pneu pf | 51⅞ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅝ |
| 1900 Chi R I | 130 | 128¼ | 128½ | 130 |
| 100 Chi RI 7% | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 105½ |
| 110 Chi Yel Cab | 33¾ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | ... |
| 100 Chick Cot O | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 45 |
| 1600 Childs | 56 | 55 | 56 | 56½ |
| 1000 Chile Cop | 112½ | 109½ | 112 | 108¾ |
| 37000 Chrysler | 108⅝ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅝ |
| 100 City Ice | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57½ |
| 10 City Stor A | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49½ |
| 800 City Stores | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1000 Cluett Pbdy | 65½ | 65 | 65 | ... |
| 30 Cluett P pf | 115 | 115 | 115 | ... |
| 300 Coca Cola | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130½ |
| 800 Coca Cola A | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49½ |
| 700 Collins & A | 64¾ | 64¼ | 64¾ | 64½ |
| 100 Collins&A pf | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | ... |
| 2800 Colo F&I | 74⅛ | 72⅝ | 74 | 72 |
| 200 Col Gas wi | 58⅜ | 58¼ | 58⅜ | 58½ |
| 800 Col Gas | 144 | 143½ | 143½ | 144½ |
| 300 Col Gas pf | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | ... |
| 1700 Col Carbon | 138 | 137 | 138 | 138 |
| 36500 Col Graph | 72⅛ | 71 | 71½ | 71½ |
| 2200 Com Cred | 51 | 49½ | 50 | 50⅜ |
| 100 Com Cred pf | 25½ | 25½ | 26½ | 26 |
| 400 Com Inv Tr | 177 | 174 | 174⅜ | 177 |
| 200 Com I 6⅛% | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | ... |
| 1200 Comw Sol | 262⅜ | 255⅞ | 262⅝ | 258 |
| 1500 Comwlth P | 129⅞ | 127 | 128 | 128¼ |
| 200 Conde Nast | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 4700 Congoleum | 27¼ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | 27½ |
| 200 Conley T st | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 1100 Con Film pf | 27¾ | 26⅞ | 27 | 27½ |
| 12600 Con Gas | 106¾ | 104¾ | 106¼ | 104⅝ |
| 200 Con Gas pf | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 500 Con Ry C pf | 66 | 66 | 66 | 65½ |
| 1000 Con Textile | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 300 Container A | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 200 Container B | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1000 Cont Bak A | 62 | 62 | 62 | 63½ |
| 9500 Cont Bak B | 11⅛ | 10¾ | 11 | 10⅞ |
| 5400 Cont Can | 70 | 68⅝ | 69¼ | 69⅝ |
| 200 Cont Ins | 85½ | 85 | 85⅝ | 86 |
| 6500 Cont Mtrs | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| 1000 Corn Prd | 84¾ | 83⅝ | 84¼ | 84⅛ |
| 50 Corn Prd pf | 141⅜ | 141⅜ | 141⅜ | ... |
| 1900 Coty | 63 | 62¼ | 62 | 64 |
| 1400 Crosley Rad | 107 | 104½ | 105 | 107⅜ |
| 110 Crown 1 pf | 101 | 101 | 101 | ... |
| 300 Crucible | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88½ |
| 1100 Crucible pf | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | ... |
| 100 Crown Zell | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 100 Cuba Cane | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 200 Cuba Co | 19 | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| 500 Cub Am S | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 12 |
| 1000 Cub AmS pf | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 65 |
| 200 Cudahy | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58¼ |
| 800 Curtiss | 151 | 150½ | 151 | 150¾ |
| 10 Cushman 7% | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | ... |
| 300 Cuyamel Fr | 76⅜ | 75¾ | 75¾ | 76⅛ |
| 2800 Davison | 63⅛ | 62⅝ | 63 | 63 |
| 200 Debenham | 40¾ | 40⅜ | 40½ | 41⅜ |
| 500 Del & Hud | 194 | 193 | 193 | 194¾ |
| 100 Del Lac&W | 128¾ | 128¼ | 128¾ | 128¼ |
| 500 Denv RG pf | 71½ | 70½ | 70½ | 72 |
| 200 Det Edison | 240¾ | 240¼ | 240¾ | ... |
| 20 Diamond M | 154 | 154 | 154 | ... |
| 100 Duplan S pf | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | ... |
| 900 Dome Mines | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9¾ |
| 100 Duplan S | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¾ | 22¼ |
| 10 Duplan S pf | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | ... |
| 1300 Dupont | 179½ | 178¾ | 178¾ | 178 |
| 100 Dupont deb | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117⅞ |
| 300 Durham M | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 9 |
| 100 Duquesne pf | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | ... |
| 700 East Kodak | 180 | 179⅞ | 180 | 181½ |
| 60 East Kod pf | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126¼ | ... |
| 800 Eaton Axle | 67⅛ | 66½ | 67½ | 67 |
| 100 Ettington pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... |
| 200 Elting 1 pf | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¾ | ... |
| 900 Elec Auto L | 157⅜ | 151 | 153⅜ | 151 |
| 19600 Elec Boat | 15¼ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 52900 Elec P&L | 65⅞ | 62⅛ | 64⅝ | 61½ |
| 300 Elec Sto Bat | 84⅜ | 83⅞ | 84 | 83½ |
| 100 Emporium | 34¼ | 34 | 34½ | ... |
| 4000 Engr PS | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 3100 Eng P S | 52¾ | 51 | 52 | 52½ |
| 100 EP 5½ pf | tww 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97¼ |
| 800 Equit Bldg | 35⅞ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 9800 Erie | 73⅜ | 72 | 72½ | 72⅛ |
| 300 Erie 1 pf | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61¼ |
| 300 Erie 2 pf | 58⅞ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | ... |
| 1100 Evans Auto | 63¼ | 63 | 63¼ | 64⅜ |

| Sales | High | Low | Last Mar.12 | Last Mar.11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 Eureka Vac | 49½ | 47¼ | 47¾ | ... |
| 200 Fed Lt & Tr | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79½ |
| 300 *Fed Mot T | 18¾ | 18 | 18 | 18½ |
| 100 Filene pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2400 First Nat St | 68½ | 68 | 68¾ | 69¼ |
| 800 Fisk Rubber | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| 100 Fisk 1 pf cv | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68¼ |
| 2000 Fleischm'nn | 72½ | 72 | 72 | 72⅞ |
| 7600 Foundation | 61 | 55½ | 60 | 55½ |
| 2500 Fox A | 91 | 89⅜ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2000 Follansbee | 67⅜ | 66 | 66 | 66½ |
| 100 Freeport Tx | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ |
| 300 Gabriel A | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | 26⅞ |
| 1000 Gardner M | 16⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ |
| 3000 GenAmTk | 96⅞ | 94⅞ | 95⅜ | 96 |
| 500 Gen Asphalt | 66⅜ | 64⅜ | 65⅜ | 65 |
| 900 Gen Cable | 55⅝ | 54½ | 55⅞ | 55½ |
| 1100 Gen Cable A | 111¼ | 110 | 111 | 111½ |
| 100 Gen Cabl pf | 106 | 106 | 106 | ... |
| 12700 Gen Elec | 235⅞ | 230 | 232 | 230½ |
| 800 Gen Elec Sp | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 1200 Gen G&E A | 85½ | 87 | 88½ | 88¾ |
| 10 Gen G&E 7pf | 113¼ | 113½ | 112½ | 113 |
| 130 G G&E 8pf A | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| 1700 Gen Mill rts | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2 |
| 27500 Gen Motors | 81⅝ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 100 Gen Mot 7% | 125 | 125 | 125 | ... |
| 900 Gen Mills | 80⅜ | 79½ | 80½ | 80⅛ |
| 300 Gen O Ad A | 50 | 50 | 50 | ... |
| 1000 Gen O Ad ct | 40⅞ | 37 | 40⅜ | 36⅝ |
| 100 Gen Mills pf | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97 |
| 1300 Gen Ry Sig | 105 | 102⅝ | 103½ | 105⅞ |
| 100 Gen Refrac | 76⅜ | 76 | 76 | 76⅝ |
| 900 Gen Ref rts | 3 | 2½ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 500 Gillette | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | 116 |
| 100 Glmbel Br | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40½ |
| 100 Glmbel pf | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 2300 Glidden | 42⅛ | 41¾ | 41½ | 41¾ |
| 800 Gobel | 55 | 54¾ | 54⅝ | 55 |
| 8500 Gold Dust | 69½ | 68 | 68½ | 69 |
| 7100 Goodrich | 92½ | 91¼ | 91½ | 92 |
| 8300 Goodyr rts | 14⅜ | 13⅝ | 14 | 14 |
| 9100 Goodyr | 129½ | 126½ | 127⅝ | 127½ |
| 300 *Gotham H | 67 | 66 | 66 | 67½ |
| 100 *Gotham nv | 66 | 66 | 66 | 68 |
| 10 Goth ex-war | 98 | 98 | 98 | ... |
| 2700 Graham-P | 47 | 46¼ | 46½ | 48⅝ |
| 1400 Granby | 90⅞ | 89 | 90 | 90 |
| 800 Grand Stor | 87½ | 86 | 87½ | 88 |
| 1400 Grand Un | 26¼ | 25½ | 26 | 26½ |
| 100 Grand U pf | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 3400 Grt Nor pf | 108⅛ | 108 | 108⅛ | 109 |
| 1200 Grt N pf ct | 106¾ | 106½ | 106½ | 106⅞ |
| 2000 Grt No Ore | 32 | 31½ | 31¼ | 32 |
| 500 Grt W Sug | 38 | 37¾ | 37⅝ | 38 |
| 40 Grt WSu pf | 119 | 119 | 119 | ... |
| 5400 Greene-Can | 175 | 172½ | 172½ | 172½ |
| 100 Guan Sug | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 300 Gulf S rts | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 2100 Hollander | 19⅞ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅞ |
| 400 Homestake | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 400 Houston Oil | 82 | 81¼ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 2800 Howe So | 75½ | 73½ | 74 | 74 |
| 200 Hud Man | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49⅞ |
| 100 Hud Man pf | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | ... |
| 4200 Hahn D st | 48 | 46½ | 47 | 46⅜ |
| 6000 Hudson Mot | 67¼ | 65¼ | 66⅛ | 66⅜ |
| 600 Hahn D pf | 104⅜ | 103⅝ | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| 2000 Hupp Mot | 71¼ | 70¾ | 70⅞ | 70⅝ |
| 1000 Holland F | 49½ | 48⅜ | 49 | 48⅜ |
| 400 Ill Central | 141 | 140 | 140 | 141 |
| 1500 Ind Oil & G | 31⅜ | 31 | 31⅛ | 31¼ |
| 5300 Indian Mot | 26¼ | 24½ | 26¼ | 25⅜ |
| 1100 Indian Refin | 35 | 33⅝ | 35 | 34⅝ |
| 1200 Indian Re ct | 33 | 32⅜ | 33 | 34 |
| 100 Ingersoll R | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | ... |
| 300 Inland St | 91½ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91 |
| 5700 Inspiration | 62¾ | 59⅝ | 61¾ | 60 |
| 2900 Interboro R | 49⅞ | 49 | 49¼ | 49⅛ |
| 300 Intercon Rub | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12½ |
| 500 Int Business | 157 | 156 | 156½ | 157 |
| 21400 Int Cement | 93⅞ | 92¾ | 93⅞ | 92½ |
| 12400 Int Comb | 85¼ | 82¾ | 82½ | 83⅜ |
| 100 D Stores | 79 | 79 | 79 | 80½ |
| 3200 Int Harv | 107 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 1200 Int P&P A | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 1200 Int Match pf | 88½ | 88 | 88½ | 88⅜ |
| 600 M Mar | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 600 Int MMar pf | 40½ | 39½ | 39¼ | 40¼ |
| 100 Int P&P B | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | 22¾ |
| 58900 Int Nickel | 60⅜ | 58⅝ | 58⅞ | 60⅛ |
| 200 Int P&P C | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| 200 Int Paper | 72 | 72 | 72 | ... |
| 100 Int Rys | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 100 Int Rys pf | 74¼ | 73½ | 74 | 74¼ |
| 9600 Int Tel & T | 209¾ | 205¼ | 207 | 207½ |
| 50 Int Pr 6pf | 104⅞ | 104½ | 104½ | ... |
| 100 Iowa Cen | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅝ |
| 1400 Island Crk | 64 | 63 | 64 | 64¼ |
| 200 Jewel Tea | 144¼ | 144¼ | 144¼ | ... |
| 4900 Johns Man | 187½ | 187 | 183 | 183 |
| 10 Johns M pf | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | ... |
| 10 Jones & L pf | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ |
| 400 Jordan Mots | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12⅞ |
| 100 Kan City Co | 88 | 88 | 88 | ... |
| 200 Kan C So pf | 67¼ | 67½ | 67¼ | ... |
| 500 Kayser | 79¼ | 78⅝ | 79¼ | 75 |
| 300 Kaufmann | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30¾ |
| 7500 Kelly Spring | 19⅜ | 18⅜ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| 2000 Kelsey Wh | 55¼ | 54⅝ | 55 | 55½ |
| 1600 Kelvinator | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 5200 Kolster | 61¼ | 59½ | 59½ | 60 |
| 149000 Kennecott | 98½ | 95⅝ | 96⅝ | 95 |
| 50 Kinn pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | ... |
| 1200 Kraft Chees | 35 | 34½ | 34⅝ | 34⅞ |
| 1200 Kresge | 52 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅞ |
| 10 Kresge pf | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | ... |
| 100 Ksge DS | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18¼ |
| 5900 Kroger | 103⅞ | 101¼ | 102⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 28800 Kreuger | 41⅝ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 2000 Lehi M C | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 100 Lehi VC p | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 300 Lehigh PC | 58⅛ | 58 | 58 | 58⅞ |
| 400 Lim Loco | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | 49¼ |
| 600 Liquid Car | 80⅜ | 79¼ | 80 | 80 |
| 200 Link Belt | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56 |
| 2100 Lion's Inc | 71⅜ | 70¼ | 71 | 71⅜ |
| 1300 Loft Inc | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 2500 Loose-W | 69¾ | 67¾ | 69 | 68¼ |
| 2400 Lou Oil Ref | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ |
| 20 Lou Oil pf | 93 | 92 | 92 | ... |
| 400 Lou G&E A | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | 42½ |
| 400 Louis & Nash | 142 | 141¼ | 141¼ | 143 |

# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abr Strauss 5½s | 114 | 113¾ |
| Adams Ex col 4s '48 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| Albany PWP 6s | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Allegheny Corp 5s | 103 | 102 |
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Am Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 88 | 88 |
| Am Chain deb 6s '33 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Am Cynanamid 5s '42 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Am Int 5½s | 104½ | 104 |
| Am Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 90 | 89⅞ |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Am Sugar Refining s6 '37 | 102⅝ | 102¼ |
| Am T & T col 4s '29 | 99⅝ | 99¼ |
| Am T & T 4½s cv '33 | 99 | 99 |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Am T & T sf 5s reg prin | 103 | 103 |
| Am T & T sf 5s '60 | 103⅜ | 103 |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 105¾ | 105½ |
| Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75 | 102 | 102⅝ |
| Anaconda Cop 6s '53 | 104½ | 104¼ |
| Anaconda Cop 7s '38 | 240 | 235 |
| Anglo-Chile 7s '45 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 74 | 74 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 90¼ | 90⅛ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 91 | 90½ |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 91¼ | 90⅝ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s | 113½ | 112½ |
| Atch T&SF 4s 1910 | 89½ | 89½ |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 92 | 91⅝ |
| B&O 4s Tol & C div '59 | 82 | 82 |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 97¼ | 97 |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ |
| B&O 5s ct Swn div | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 103 | 103 |
| B&O 5s series D | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 106 | 105½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 104 | 104 |
| Beth Steel p m 5s '36 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Beth Steel con 5½s '53 | 103 | 102⅞ |
| Beth Steel con 6s A '48 | 104⅞ | 104½ |
| Boston & M 5s | 94¼ | 93½ |
| Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43 | 74¼ | 74⅛ |
| Bklyn Edi gen 5s A '49 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 95⅜ | 95⅛ |
| Bsh Term 1st 4s '52 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 100 | 100 |
| By Products 5½s '45 | 101 | 101 |
| Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 93 | 93 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '36 | 99⅜ | 99¼ |
| Can North 4½s | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 115 | 115 |
| Can North sf 7s '40 | 111¼ | 111 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 84¼ | 84 |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| Cen Steel 8s '41 | 123½ | 123½ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts | 99 | 98⅜ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '30 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Ches & O 4½s A | 96 | 95 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 95 | 95 |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 82½ | 82 |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47 | 112 | 112 |
| Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 77¼ | 76¾ |
| Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 91 | 90⅝ |
| Chi & Nw 6½s '36 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Chi Railway 5s '27 | 78 | 78 |
| Chi RI&P gen 4s '88 | 87½ | 87 |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 94⅜ | 94 |
| Chi RI&P 4½s | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30 | 98 | 98 |
| Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 98 | 98 |
| Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 114½ | 114½ |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s | 86⅞ | 86½ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Colonial Oil 6s ct | 105 | 105 |
| Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 | 98½ | 98 |
| Com Inv Trust 5s | 94½ | 94 |
| Com Ry Baraqua 7½s '37 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s | 105 | 105 |
| Con Ry Lt&P 4½s sta | 96½ | 96½ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 66½ | 66 |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 103 | 103 |
| Crown Cork & Seal 5s '42 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s | 100½ | 100½ |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30 | 70⅜ | 70⅜ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Cuba RR 6s | 93 | 93 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 | 91 | 90½ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 90 | 90 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '78 | 89 | 88½ |
| Den & R G Wn 5s '55 | 95 | 94½ |
| Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40 | 107½ | 107 |
| Dodge Bros. sf 6s '40 | 100¼ | 99¾ |
| Duke-P Power 6s '66 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 99½ | 99 |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| ed Ill of Brklyn 4s | 96 | 96 |
| Erie 1st con 4s '96 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Erie gen 4s '96 | 76½ | 76 |
| Erie 5s '67 | 93 | 92¼ |
| Erie 1st con 7s '30 | 101 | 101 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 102½ | 102 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43 | 95 | 95 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 78 | 78 |
| Gen Cable 5½s | 98 | 93 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102¼ | 101⅞ |
| Geo Car & Nor 5s '29 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Goodyear 5s | 92⅝ | 92 |
| Gotham S Hos 6s | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 109 | 108½ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Havana Elec deb 5½s '51 | 63 | 63 |
| Hocking Valley con 4½s '99 | 97 | 97 |
| Houston W 6s | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 80½ | 80 |
| Hud & Man adj 5s '57 | 78½ | 78 |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 94⅜ | 94⅛ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 103½ | 103 |
| Ill Cen 4s '52 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Ill Cen 4s '53 | 85½ | 85 |
| Ill Cen 4½s '66 | 87⅛ | 87¼ |
| Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A | 101 | 101 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 97½ | 97 |
| Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65 | 103 | 103 |
| Inland Steel 4½s '78 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 77½ | 77⅜ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Int Rap Trans 5s sta rec | 76 | 76 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 108½ | 107¾ |
| Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 104 | 104 |
| Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 101 | 101 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 95 | 94½ |
| Int Rys C Am 5s '72 | 80 | 78½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 93 | 92 |
| Int T&T cv 4½s | 113½ | 112¾ |
| Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36 | 91⅝ | 91⅜ |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52 | 102 | 102 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 96 | 95½ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 5s '52 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Kendall 5½s ww | 96 | 95½ |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Kreuger T 5s rcts wi | 98⅝ | 98⅛ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 100 | 100 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 | 103 | 103 |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 79 | 79 |
| Lake Shore & MS 4s | 98¼ | 98 |
| Lehigh Val con 4s 2003 | 84⅜ | 84¼ |
| Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war | 98 | 98 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| L&N 3s StL div '80 | 66⅞ | 66⅞ |
| L&N rfg 5½s 2003 | 104 | 104 |
| L&N S Mon col 4s '52 | 87 | 87 |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 99 | 99 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 67¼ | 67 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| McCrory 5½s '41 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Met Edison rfg 5s '53 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 99 | 98¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| Min St P & SSM 4s '38 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Min St P & SSM 6½s '46 | 98⅛ | 98½ |
| Min St P & SSM 6½s '31 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Mo K & T 4½s '78 | 89¼ | 89 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 73¾ | 73¼ |
| Mo Pac 5s '77 | 96 | 95⅞ |
| Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65 | 97 | 97 |
| Mo Pac 5s G rts | 95¼ | 94⅞ |
| Montana Power 5s A '43 | 100 | 99½ |
| Montana Pow deb 5s | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Mutual Fuel Gas 5s '47 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Namm 6s | 102 | 102 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '18 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Nat Rad 6½s '47 | 75 | 75 |
| Nat Tube 5s '52 | 102 | 102 |
| N E T & T 5s '52 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 94½ | 94½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 93 | 93 |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 102 | 102 |
| N Y C & H R 4½s '2013 | 93 | 93 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 80½ | 80½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 96 | 96 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 105½ | 105½ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| N Y Chi & St L 4½s | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A | 106¼ | 106 |
| N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 113 | 113 |
| N Y GELH&P 5s '48 | 105 | 105 |
| N Y NH&H nc deb 4s '55 | 77⅜ | 77⅜ |
| N Y NH&H cv 6s | 120½ | 120 |
| N Y Ry inc 6s '65 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| N Y State Ry con 4½s '62 | 47 | 45⅞ |
| N Y Sus & W gen 5s '40 | 76½ | 76½ |
| N Y Sus & W rfg 5s '37 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| N Y Tel gen 4½s '39 | 99½ | 99 |
| N Y Tel deb 6s '49 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| N Y Tel rfg 6s '41 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| N Y W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| Niag Falls Pow 6s '32 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Norf So rfg 5s A '61 | 83 | 83 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 100⅜ | 99⅞ |
| Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Nor Pac 6s B 2047 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Nor Pac 4s reg | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 99 | 99 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46 | 112⅞ | 112⅞ |
| Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48 | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| Old Ben Coal 6s '41 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 99 | 99 |
| Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| Pac Coast 1st 5s '46 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Pac Gas & El 5s '42 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Pac of Mo 2d 4s '38 | 99 | 99 |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 103 | 103 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 00 | 98¾ |
| Penn R R con 4s '48 | 100 | 100 |
| Penn RR 4½s | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| Penn RR gen 4½s '65 | 98½ | 98⅛ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 102⅝ | 102 |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 109 | 108 |
| Penn R R col 7s '30 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Penn RR 4s '21 | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| Peoria & East 1st 4s '40 | 93⅜ | 92¾ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 90¼ | 90 |
| Phil Balt&Wash 4s | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 | 99¼ | 97½ |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 97⅜ | 97 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Rio G S 7s | 108 | 108 |
| Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46 | 107 | 107 |
| Postal Tel Cable 5s | 90½ | 89¾ |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 95 | 94 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 97⅜ | 97¼ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 | 94⅛ | 93¾ |
| St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37 | 96 | 96 |
| St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33 | 93⅝ | 93½ |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 84¼ | 84 |
| St L & S F 4½s '78 | 85 | 84⅜ |
| St L S W 2d 4s '89 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Schulco s f 6½s A '46 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Seabd A L rfg 4s '59 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Seabd A L con 6s '43 | 76 | 75¾ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35 | 67 | 67 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 96½ | 96 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 98 | 98 |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s '27 | 99 | 99 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 99½ | 99 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 102⅜ | 102 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 96 | 95¼ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 93½ | 93½ |
| So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| So Pacific cv 4s '29 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 91 | 91 |
| So Pac 4½s '68 | 94½ | 92½ |
| So Pacific cv 5s '34 | 101½ | 101½ |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 83¾ | 82¾ |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| So Ry reg 5s | 108 | 108 |
| So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 102⅝ | 102⅜ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 102⅝ | 102 |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 96 | 95¾ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 98½ | 98 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 106 | 106 |
| Texas Corp 5s Asso 4½s | 98 | 98 |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 106 | 106 |
| Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64 | 105 | 105 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25 | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Trumbell Steel 6 '40 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Trans Con Oil 6½s | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Trans Con Oil 6½s | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Truax Coal 6½s | 98¼ | 98 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 93½ | 93¼ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 87½ | 87¼ |
| Union Pac 4s '68 | 86 | 85⅝ |
| Uni Biscuit 6s '42 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 90 | 90 |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 101 | 100½ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 108 | 108 |
| Util P & L 5½s | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 103¼ | 102½ |
| Wabash 4½s '78 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Walworth 6½s '35 | 99 | 99 |
| Warner Sug rfg 7s '39 | 85 | 85 |
| Warner Sug 1st 7s '41 | 106 | 106 |
| West Pa Pow 5½s F '53 | 103½ | 103½ |
| West Pa 1st 5s '56 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 103½ | 103 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 80½ | 80 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 98 | 98 |
| Western N Y & Pa 4s '43 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Western Pac 5s A '46 | 57 | 56½ |
| Western Un Col 5s '38 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Western Un 6½s '36 | 107⅞ | 107⅝ |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww | 101½ | 101½ |
| White Sew Mch 6s '36 xw | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 102 | 102 |
| Youngstown 5s | 100 | 100 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| Winch R Arms 7½s '41 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Youngstown 5s | 100⅛ | 100 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Mar12 | Mar11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 97.26 | 97.50 | 97.20 | 97.20 | 97.28 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 98.27 | 98.27 | 98.27 | 98.27 | 98.29 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 99.7 | 99.16 | 98.31 | 99. | 33.9 |
| US 3½s '47 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.12 | 95.15 | 95.28 |
| US 3½s '43 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.20 |
| US 3½s '56 | 99. | 99. | 99. | 99. | |
| US 4s '54 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.10 |
| US 4¼s '52-'05 | 106. | 106. | 106. | 106. | 106. |
| US 4¼s '56 | 99. | 99. | 99.28 | 99.28 | |

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48 | 85 | 85 |
| Akershus 5s | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| Antioquia 7s B | 92 | 92 |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 92½ | 92 |
| Antioquia 8s | 90 | 90 |
| Argentine 5½s '62 | 96 | 95½ |
| Argentine Gov 8s June '59 | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 100 | 99½ |
| Australia 4½s '57 | 85⅞ | 85½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 94 | 93½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 93¼ | 92⅝ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Austria (Upper) 7s '45 | 98 | 97½ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 99⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 104 | 104 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 108 | 107½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 105 | 105 |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 113¾ | 113¼ |
| Belgium (King) 8s '41 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Berlin 6s | 90 | 90 |
| Berlin 6½s '50 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 88 | 87½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 101 | 101 |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Brazil 6½s '26 | 94 | 93½ |
| Brazil 6½s '27 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Brazil (US) 7½s '52 | 106⅛ | 105½ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 107 | 107 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Bulgaria 7½s | 88¼ | 88 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 98 | 98 |
| Can (Dom) 5s '31 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Can (Dom 5s '52 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Can (Dom) 5½s '29 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Chile Jan '61 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '37 | 97 | 96⅝ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 93 | 93 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 93 | 93 |
| Chile Sept '61 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 101 | 100½ |
| Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 37 | 37 |
| Christiana (City) 6s '54 | 100 | 100 |
| Columbia 6s Oct | 86¼ | 85⅜ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 95 | 94½ |
| Columbia 6s Jan | 86 | 85⅜ |
| Coph'n (City) 4½s '53 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Cundi 6½s | 85½ | 84⅝ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s '51 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s B '52 | 110¼ | 110 |
| Denmark 4½s | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s cts '32 | 97⅝ | 97 |
| Denmark 4½s | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42 | 96 | 95⅝ |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40 | 96 | 96 |
| Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Dutch E I 6s '47 | 103 | 103 |
| Dutch E I sf 6s '62 | 103½ | 103 |
| Est R R Co 7s '64 | 104 | 104 |
| Fiat 7s '46 ex-war | 96 | 95¾ |
| Fiat 7s '46 war | 146 | 146 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 96 | 96 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 104 | 104 |
| French Nat 8s '58 '49 | 102½ | 102 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 106 | 106¾ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 111 | 110⅝ |
| Germ 7s '49 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 88¼ | 87½ |
| Germ Cen A Bk 6s July '60 | 86 | 85 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 84¾ | 84½ |
| Germ G E 6s '48 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Greek 7s '64 | 98 | 98 |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| Holland Am Line 6s '47 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Hungary Mun 7s '46 | 90¾ | 89½ |
| Hyder 6s ct | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| Irish Free State 5s '60 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Italian Credit Con 7s A '37 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Italian Credit Con 7s B '47 | 94¾ | 94 |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 92¼ | 92 |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 96 | 95½ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 94 | 94 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| Lomb Elc 7s | 100¼ | 99⅞ |
| Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47 | 99 | 99 |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Medel 6½s | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| Mex 4s small A '04 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Minas 6½s | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Montevid (City) 7s '52 | 94¾ | 93⅞ |
| Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| New So Wales 5s '57 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| New So Wales 5s '58 | 92 | 92 |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 102¾ | 102¼ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Norway 5½s '65 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 101⅞ | 101¾ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 103 | 103 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 00 | 98¾ |
| Penn R R con 4s '48 | 100 | 100 |
| Penn RR 4½s | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| Penn RR gen 4½s '65 | 98½ | 98⅛ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 102⅝ | 102 |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 109 | 108 |
| Penn R R col 7s '30 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Penn RR 4s '21 | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| Peoria & East 1st 4s '40 | 93⅜ | 92¾ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 90¼ | 90 |
| Phil Balt&Wash 4s | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 | 99¼ | 97½ |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 97⅜ | 97 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Rio G S 7s | 108 | 108 |
| Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46 | 107 | 107 |
| Postal Tel Cable 5s | 90½ | 89¾ |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 95 | 94 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 97⅜ | 97¼ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 | 94⅛ | 93¾ |
| St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37 | 96 | 96 |
| St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33 | 93⅝ | 93½ |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 84¼ | 84 |
| St L & S F 4½s '78 | 85 | 84⅜ |
| St L S W 2d 4s '89 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Schulco s f 6½s A '46 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Seabd A L rfg 4s '59 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Seabd A L con 6s '43 | 76 | 75¾ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35 | 67 | 67 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 96½ | 96 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 98 | 98 |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s '27 | 99 | 99 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 99½ | 99 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 102⅜ | 102 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 96 | 95¼ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 93½ | 93½ |
| So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| So Pacific cv 4s '29 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 91 | 91 |
| So Pac 4½s '68 | 94½ | 92½ |
| So Pacific cv 5s '34 | 101½ | 101½ |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 83¾ | 82¾ |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| So Ry reg 5s | 108 | 108 |
| So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 102⅝ | 102⅜ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 102⅝ | 102 |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 96 | 95¾ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 98½ | 98 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 106 | 106 |
| Texas Corp 5s Asso 4½s | 98 | 98 |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 106 | 106 |
| Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64 | 105 | 105 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25 | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Trumbell Steel 6 '40 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Trans Con Oil 6½s | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Trans Con Oil 6½s | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Truax Coal 6½s | 98¼ | 98 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 93½ | 93¼ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 87½ | 87¼ |
| Union Pac 4s '68 | 86 | 85⅝ |
| Uni Biscuit 6s '42 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 90 | 90 |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 101 | 100½ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 108 | 108 |
| Util P & L 5½s | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 103¼ | 102½ |
| Wabash 4½s '78 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Walworth 6½s '35 | 99 | 99 |
| Warner Sug rfg 7s '39 | 85 | 85 |
| Warner Sug 1st 7s '41 | 106 | 106 |
| West Pa Pow 5½s F '53 | 103½ | 103½ |
| West Pa 1st 5s '56 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 103½ | 103 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 80½ | 80 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 98 | 98 |
| Western N Y & Pa 4s '43 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Western Pac 5s A '46 | 

# EDUCATIONAL

## The Parent

### *Along a Bookland Trail*

BUILDING up the child's own library of worth-while stories and poetry is so freighted with tremendous possibilities for influence in the child's life that parents and teachers, faced with the need of knowing a world of source material, receive with gratitude those sets which are carefully and intelligently compiled and edited. A new series of such volumes has just come my way. It is called "Book Trails" and is an eight-volume set published by Shepard & Lawrence, Inc., 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. It is a set of books that makes one thankful for the joy and unfoldment it should bring into the experience of countless children.

Let us be children once more as we in imagination turn these pages —children of many sizes, for the set carries us through from nursery rhyme days to, well, almost grown-ups' time. Such attractive books! On each cover a picture. All through each volume many colored illustrations and decorations. Volume I is "For Baby Feet." Here are the priceless old Mother Goose rhymes, small songs, jolly ideas in story form for play, and a perfect little Indian lullaby. Æsop too appears, well adapted to our modern ideas of education. How the little tads will love this volume, and what fun, gayety, good thoughts it radiates! Stories, interesting in themselves, yet wee John or Mary may learn from them that the dark has no terrors, and that feeling cross goes away quickly when we find something even very small to be grateful for.

Volume II, "Through the Wildwood" takes us into the world of animals. Think of children having the jollity of those South African folk tales. The roll call of nations has already begun. We hear that throughout the set 60 foreign countries are the background for the fairy tales, sagas, epics, history and biography. What poetry in the rhythmic language of the Indian and Eskimo legends, and what a new note in the Brazilian, Sanskrit and Filipino fairy tales. Then there are intriguing yarns about Tillie the Railroad Train and the little tug and a comet. The child today is fortunate in that he may draw at will from Greek folklore, the wonders of the ocean bed, and the marvels of modern invention. Here, too, as you turn the page you come suddenly upon the unexpected beauty of hymn, prayer or lyric—a thought to linger and grow, and a page of decoration that will draw the child back to its message again and again. It took vision to include that lovely bit of Tagore's "When I bring you colored toys." A child should have it, and yet I never thought to read it to a little child.

**Glimpses of Many Lands**

But we cannot linger. "To Enchanted Lands" further broadens the outlook. Delightful tales of the doll festival in Japan, the Feast of Lanterns in China find place with stories of stars, birds and the work of such masters as Anatole France, W. H. Hudson and Eugene Field. Volume IV, "On the Highroad to Adventure," introduced me to my first folk tales of Mexico, Hawaii, Korea and the Jews. The story of "The Pirates of Penzance" is along this "highroad," as is a Wagnerian opera story in a later volume. Dr. Doolittle and his absurd animal outfit peer out from one section—just a jolly glimpse. The boys' festival in Japan is well described.

So to Volume V, "To Turrent Tops." We have all seen children poring over Robin Hood and dreaming of knighthood. Robin is here, but the Black Douglas is here also, and the story of Kublai Khan, Norse hero tales, Roland, the Cid, one of the Canterbury Tales, and a story from India's The Ramayana. These and many more, including short articles on the building of Old World cathedrals, on terms of heraldry, are other signs of intelligent seeking and finding. Our boys and girls are older now. "At the Crossroads," Volume VI, is rich in stories, classic and modern, that emphasize ideals of character—quiet heroism, self-control, service, love of nature and art.

**What Boy Is Not a Pioneer**

Volume VII is a book trail "Winding Westward." It begins with Lief the Lucky and Columbus, and while filled with the wonder of American westward expansion — Lewis and Clark, Buffalo Bill, the covered wagon—it is a reminder that the continent includes such lands as Panama, Mexico and Canada. "The Song My Paddle Sings" is its call to the woodland. "The Handclasp," an inspiring little poem in which Canada speaks across the border to the United States, is something to make one's own. The last volume, yet in the press at this writing, is called "Book Trails of Trail Blazers" and is keyed around the purpose of showing the variety of occupations into which men and women have gone: archæology, agriculture, the arts, geology, shipbuilding, motherhood—an aid to vocational guidance.

For a foundation library these books should prove a sound investment for home or school. I understand they may be purchased outright or by means of regular monthly payments. Certainly any child's book corner would be enriched by this fine set.

A word on points common to all the volumes. The choice of material is extremely well done. Experienced writers and educators have had a part. The wide range of special interests they represent has enabled the publishers to put out a set that is valuable all along its "trail." Not only are all ages taken care of, but also many kinds of literature are here by way of introduction and contribution. Again, the volumes sparkle with the sheer joy of life. Delicious humor in poem, story and picture should help to keep alive in the child the saving grace of fun and tolerance. International humor, some of it, for through the folk tales of many lands one laughs heartily with South African, Japanese or Scandinavian; and this is good. Then finally, one is constantly impressed with the beauty of the volumes. Our children gain, we know, by becoming thoroughly familiar with a work of art. These books are typographically very beautiful, and the colored illustrations, decorations and fascinating, story-telling flyleaf are radiant with the same love and understanding of the child's interests as illumine the entire set.

M. J. T.

## *Better Business Letters*

By Charles Edgar Buck,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

### *6—Cut Out the Deadwood*

*(Continued)*

THANKING YOU IN ADVANCE
This expression is often construed to mean that the writer assumes the reader will do as asked. This borders closely on discourtesy. We should express *appreciation* in advance, but not thanks. "Your attention to this request will be appreciated," is in good taste. We should thank *after* a favor has been extended.

THE WRITER WILL CALL or WILL SEND YOU
These are unnatural and strained attempts to avoid personal reference. "Mr. Brown will call on you," is much stronger and more conversational. This usage is correct even though Mr. Brown, himself, signs the letter in which the suggested expression is employed.

THIS IS TO INFORM YOU
In the same category with—"For your information."

THIS LETTER IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASKING THAT
Let your purpose be clear through your method of asking.

TRUST THIS WILL BE SATISFACTORY
So often used to smooth over a disagreeable situation, that the expression means little today. Avoid using TRUST in this way. HOPE or BELIEVE is better.

UNDER SEPARATE COVER
Indefinite and trite. It is always better to tell that something is being sent by registered mail, parcel post, express, and so on.

UP TO THIS WRITING
Unnecessary. "We have not received your check," means that up to this writing a check has not come.

YOU CLAIM, YOU SAY, YOU STATE
These imply doubt. Avoid them. "You write," and "You report," are better.

WE TAKE PLEASURE (can you?)
WE WISH TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION
WE WISH TO INFORM, or NOTIFY, or SAY
WE WOULD ADVISE, or STATE, or SAY, or ASK
All are unnecessary. Let's inform, notify, ask, and so forth, without saying that we wish to do so.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY
Can anyone *take* an opportunity? When you write your story, you indicate that you are *taking advantage* of an opportunity.

YOUR LETTER RECEIVED
Yes, it must have been received, otherwise you wouldn't be answering it.

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(Next Week—"Cut Out the Deadwood," concluded.)

## *Socialized Art as Related to Actual Needs of the Child*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Detroit, Mich.

ART education for the masses has been the stepchild of Mother Curriculum for lo! these many years. Every time there is a jump in the tax rate and a corresponding cut in the public school administrative budget the stepchild has been the first to be cast out.

Through many ins and outs at the educational fireside, however, the child seems at last to have grown to a sturdiness rendering it indispensable to the development of the progressive public school curriculum, public and private.

This is due to two influences which have been steadily developing the last 10 years. The first is the educational ideal of child growth to be attained through freedom, self-expression and initiative, as opposed to the traditional disciplinary method with emphasis on standardized controlled behavior by authority, memorization and mere learning of subject matter. The second is the nationalization of the art course of study. Its aims are being interpreted through the need and use of the subject in the lives of the people.

In Detroit the elementary schools are operated upon the socialized platoon school plan. The buildings and equipment, as well as the curriculum, conform to this plan. It is an ideal situation in which to develop a socialized laboratory in art expression which shall be an example of the new educational theory. This effort has been facilitated by the fact that the administrative officials have made all special subjects to function in one course of study called general arts. This course is replacing the art, manual arts and manual training, household arts of domestic art and science, in all elementary schools. It is a course in basic knowledge of all these phases for both boys and girls.

**Broader Scope**

Thus the art course is enriched with wider use of tools and materials and a broader scope of objectives.

The room equipment is as simple as possible in order to care for tools and supplies and provide working facilities for the various activities. It is also like the conditions which the child meets in life outside the school. The equipment consists of movable tables and chairs. The room is provided with cabinets for care of tools, materials and work; sink, gas and electric plate, four woodworking benches or a long wall bench, and two sewing machines.

Children are free to use any materials they desire and have access, through their pupil leaders, chosen by the children, to all materials and tools.

The activities grow out of problems having to do with child interests and needs and adapted to the individual ability. The emphasis is not placed upon skill but upon child self-expression and understanding. The method of teaching is of vital importance in this new educational theory of child expression. The teacher must know what it is the children should gain from their activity experience.

**Type of Lesson Plans**

The following lesson plans will serve to interpret the method in terms of schoolroom practice as given by a teacher of general arts in a platoon school. This series of activities had for a definite goal the ability to select, use and appreciate all-over design in paper and fabric.

The unit of subject matter is fabrics and clothing. The grade is 5A and the group composed of the fast and average children.

The stimulation consists of illustrations and actual objects from the Children's Museum; illustrations and books in the school library and the children's department of the public library; visits to the Detroit Institute of Arts, and gallery talks on "Fabrics and Clothing" as observed in paintings and in actual materials; films and reports on investigation by pupils in the school auditorium, etc. The activities which developed through child interest and purposing were making of looms; weaving textiles; making the tool and crocheting a cap; designing and sewing an apron; designing all-over pattern from flower composition; using the all-over for wrapping paper, covering boxes or notebooks, moth bags; applying all-over design to textile with block print or crayons; using textile for sewing bag, apron wall hanging, etc. Some work was group activity and some individual within the group. All activities were proceeding at one and the same class period. Children investigated as to sources, processes, tools and machines, historic development, etc., in school library, social science and home room; in the home; in the community.

**The Teacher's Analysis**

They thought through the plans for carrying on their particular activity before starting construction; as in this plan for the all-over design applied to paper or textile:

1. Making a page of ideas about nature weaves, sources of fibers and fabric, tools and machines used in weaving and sewing, historic development, etc. Drawing these ideas from nature, and articles in school, home and museums. 2. Discovering structure of all-over pattern. 3. Choosing one large unit, or idea, and repeating over the surface in an orderly way, considering proportion, rhythm, balance, emphasis. 4. Connecting the large ideas with smaller ideas, lines or shapes, considering the laws of design. 5. Filling in any needed spaces with smaller interests or supporting lines. 6. Selecting color harmony considering the qualities of warm and cool, light and dark, bright and dull.

The judging and generalizing of the activity was based on the following analysis:

1. Appraised for good workmanship and skill in the use of the chosen medium. 2. Knowledge and use of the rules of design and color. 3. Skill in arrangement of all-over pattern. 4. Fitness of design adapted to purpose or use. 5. Ability to think through the problem, make a plan, and follow the plan.

Formulating a larger significance of the activity through:

1. Interest in all-over patterns used for various purposes in the home, in the stores, in newspapers and magazines and elsewhere. 2. Ability to select all-over design in good taste for everyday use in various materials. 3. Appreciation of all-over designs developed and used by other peoples in other times and countries.

The aim of the teacher therefore is constantly to provoke the investigative attitude in the child. After that is achieved, she needs only to provide ways and means and help as asked for, and the activity proceeds through child effort and concentration and within the child's ability to a satisfying conclusion. The emphasis in all the work is never in skill or product as such but ever upon desirable outcomes of knowledge for life use, right habits, sympathetic attitudes, high ideals and fine appreciations.

Somebody's Picture. It Was Done by Child in Detroit Schools.

## *Photography in Prussian Schools*

Berlin

THE Prussian Ministry of Education decided about 10 months ago to permit and advocate instruction in photography to be given in all schools throughout Prussia as a voluntary study. The new branch is intended for the children's pleasure as much as for an educational and useful purpose. It was noticed that a number of the children owned modest cameras and that the pictures made by them interested many of their schoolfellows also. So the twofold idea of affording the pupils cultural pleasure and of utilizing the photographs for the benefit of the class originated.

A sort of photographic club was formed in each school; those children who could take pictures were asked to communicate with the physics master or teacher of natural science, and it was then arranged that at stated intervals an excursion should be made by master and pupils into the country for the purpose of making pictures of forests, meadows, lakes or of any other beautiful and appealing scene that might take the young photographer's fancy. It is hoped that by distribution of the pictures the interest of the other children will be aroused, for the art of photography is considered by the school authorities to be a useful, if not a necessary, addition to the course of general knowledge.

## *A Question—the "Auditorium"*

By LENNA LANDES SHIRLEY

II

THERE are conditions confronting both elementary and intermediate auditorium teachers alike that are peculiar to their project. A large group of 80 to 160 pupils has a different mental atmosphere than does one of 40 or less. The auditorium teacher's work is stated to her in terms so general, terms such as correlation, integration, citizenship, ideals, self-government, self-expression—noble terms indeed, but exceedingly broad when you consider that the teacher is given no outline, course of study, textbooks or other ready-selected, ready-appraised materials with which to work, and that she has no precedents upon which to draw. Auditorium has no hoary past to instruct its votaries. The work is experimental. There can be no outlines for it. Give the auditorium a definite daily outline and you destroy its usefulness.

There must be team work that will include all the class and will grip the attention of all though only a few at a time have the floor. There is the fact that auditorium work must have a different emphasis than that which prevails in other school activities.

These peculiar conditions show how the auditorium differs from the other more standardized activities of the school and they make the teacher realize she must have different methods and aims that are suited to these conditions.

Perhaps it would be well, right here, to explain a little about that different emphasis which should distinguish the auditorium class from the academic subject. In mathematics, for example, the pupil, to be accredited in the subject, must attain a certain degree of proficiency in that science. The emphasis is on scholarship. In auditorium, not his scholarship but his social relations and reactions, his spiritual qualities and ethical attainments are subjected to the limelight, a very different emphasis indeed!

**The Proposition**

If a teacher is confronted by conditions such as these—enormous classes, coming but once or twice a week, no definite outlines being possible for the work, no ready-assorted, ready-appraised materials at hand, very little apparatus for her work furnished, unless she and her classes earn the money to provide it, no precedents to instruct her present efforts, different emphasis and purposes demanding new methods, is it any wonder that the "old guard" is tempted to look askance, and is inclined to wink a bit cynically behind her back, and is it strange that too many of the heads above her, who have awarded her her duties, but who have never tried her task, understand but little her problems and continuously allow her efforts to be stifled and her results to be blocked by the overwork that is heaped upon her. Deep down, underneath her problems and her blunders, she is glad, for she knows that she is working in an educational gold mine, a very rich mine whose value is not yet by any means gauged, and of which only the surface vein has as yet been scratched.

There follows a picture of some of the work in an intermediate school auditorium. It is only a bit of contrast between two classes in one school. There is no pretense of claiming for it a ne plus ultra position for its intermediate auditorium work. Every other intermediate school in the country could add something that we, at our school, have not yet discovered, and could point out in our work flaws that we have not yet corrected. That is what we want. It would be a fine thing if they did!

**The New Class**

The first class, you see, is a large one of 7B's. It is the opening week of school, and this is the very first time these pupils have gone to auditorium in this school. They are timid in their new surroundings. The auditorium looks so big to them that even the would-be "tough guys" among them are quietly alert. They have all been enrolled and their class certificates signed, and one-half hour of the class time is still left. How shall the teacher use these minutes to the best advantage? Here are, perhaps, many over a hundred strangers gathered from several different elementary schools, unused to their new school home, homesick for the friendly haven they have left behind, feeling no great attachment for the bigger institution in which they now find themselves, wondering what kind of creatures these new teachers will turn out to be. Their sensibilities are all aquiver with expectation, half with hope, half with apprehension.

It is a most impressionable moment—a moment of vital importance. How shall the auditorium teachers make use of it? How shall they capture the interest and good will of these expectant boys and girls and begin at once to make them feel a vital share in the life of their new school? Shall they do this by reciting to the class the rules and regulations of the school? Shall they, by adroit questions, get the pupils to lecture one another on their new privileges and duties? Shall they furnish an entertainment for the boys and girls, passive spectators, thus teaching them to expect the auditorium to furnish amusement for which they need not labor? No. There is a better way. It is to get them interested in one another and to start them at once in the business of self-direction, self-control, self-appraisal and self-expression. It is the aim of the teachers, not only to make it possible for these new pupils to start right off enjoying themselves during the first hour of regular work in an intermediate auditorium, but at the same time, to be learning, through these enjoyable activities, something about how to manage themselves as a class, to begin at once to look to themselves for motive power and not so much to their teachers.

[The first article on this subject appeared Feb. 26. Others will follow on subsequent Tuesdays.]

## *Over-Age Pupils Again Prove "Progressive Idea"*

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

"THEY are a pretty difficult lot," Mr. Smith, the teacher of the age-promotion class, had remarked after his first hour with his new group of pupils. They were boys whose only qualification for being in the senior school was that they were 11½ years of age or more; they were all, without exception, extremely backward—some, indeed, could hardly read words of one syllable. Few could write a letter; or work out problems involving multiplication of money; many of them bore the stamp on their faces and their clothes of parental incapacity or neglect; and the evidences of poverty, too, were visible.

Under the new system of organizing schools which is being brought into existence in England consequent upon the "Hadow Report," all children of "eleven plus" are being transferred from the junior to the senior school irrespective of their abilities or attainments. For the majority this is quite a normal procedure—they would have been promoted in the ordinary course. But for a substantial minority the new system involved a distinct departure from long-standing custom. Children without a natural gift for school work have hitherto been allowed to travel at a slow pace through the school, with the result that they have usually been working in the same class as children much younger than themselves, and have frequently been still in the junior section when they have left school.

**With Those of Own Age**

Under the new system, however backward though they may be, they are removed from the class of younger children among whom they would by attainments, be working, and are transferred to the department for children of their own age. The fact that they are much below the average level of their new colleagues is not regarded as of so much significance as the fact that they are of the age when they should be living in a different atmosphere and entering upon a new phase of their education. The aim of the transfer is to give them the advantages of social contact with their contemporaries, the opportunity to play games with them, and to share with them the whole of the corporate activities of the senior school.

Mr. Smith's class, therefore, being promoted for age and not for ability, was of this caliber. And he was faced with the problem of how to help them. Ordinary academic work was out of the question. The pupils could not successfully attempt and would rapidly become disgusted with the literary and mathematical work of the other pupils. But Mr. Smith was not defeated, and he devised a scheme in which the pupils were largely employed with their hands. This scheme was not divided into subjects to the extent that the ordinary class work is so divided; the subjects followed the work, and arose out of the actual experiences of the pupils.

**Worked With a Will**

For example, the natural science scheme made a distinct departure from the formal course as taught to normal children. Instead of the ordinary series of lessons in physics, chemistry and other branches of natural science, the period set apart for this section of the work found the pupils standing or sitting at flat top tables, each with a familiar mechanical object before him. One pupil had an ordinary tap, another a mouth organ (that ravishing toy), a third was confronted with a bicycle pedal; others had a glass model pump, a screw wrench, a bicycle bell, an electric flash lamp ,and similar articles of use or pleasure, each containing some simple mechanism. These the pupils took to pieces and put together again. Some of the objects were defective, and the pupils were expected to find out where the defect was and to remedy it. One boy, who was an absolute failure at spelling and "sums," proved to be extraordinarily quick and apt at mending a bicycle bell which had ceased to emit its proper sounds. Another displayed a gift for drawing. All of them displayed interest and worked with a will.

Sketches of the objects were made by the pupils, and in making those the use of drawing instruments (compasses, rules, etc.) was learned incidentally and pleasurably. And, of course, the nature of the process involved in each became clear. After taking to pieces the mouth organ, for example, the pupils were able by means of a sketch to show that the pitch of notes depended on the length of the reeds. The electric flash lamp taught the need for a closed electric circuit. The glass pump aroused interest in the pressure of the atmosphere. Based upon this, of course, came the spelling, composition and written lessons; and the pupils were kept fully interested by the practical and homely nature of the objects and the experiments.

Another starting point for connected interests was handicrafts. Basket making, leather work, clay modeling, and woodwork provided ample scope for activity together with a correlated set of lessons bringing in academic work. Geography, similarly, being based upon the neighborhood, and involving the making of models and pictures became real and interesting—it lost its formal and bookish character. Other branches of the curriculum were treated in the same way—thus meeting the desire of those pupils for activity, and at the same time getting them to learn laws, rules, and much academic knowledge in a real and practical manner.

**His Reward**

Mr. Smith had his reward. The children's faces beamed with delight at the many opportunities for the exercise of their natural curiosity and ingenuity which his course afforded; they were not awed and repelled as they would have been by solemn and difficult book work. They used their hands upon things within their experience and developed an intelligence and many sided skill impossible to obtain by the orthodox curriculum. More important, they lost that feeling of futility, failure and inferiority which comes from working in the same class with children two or three years younger than themselves. They developed the feeling of self-respect because they were among their natural contemporaries; they developed a pride in their work and a confidence in their ability because they actually achieved things in the world of practical education in which they found themselves.


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*6th Season—1929*
LE CLOS—for Boys LA FALAISE—for Girls
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*This Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor*

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**FLOWER SHOW**

*Wonder Words for Lovers of Flowers!*

Seven prominent cities in the United States will hold National and International Flower Shows, from February 20 to April 10, and Florists, Growers and Flower Lovers will enjoy reading the articles regarding these floral exhibits, published as follows in The Christian Science Monitor:

February 26 - Chicago, Ill.
March 13 - - New York, N. Y.
March 14 - - Philadelphia, Pa.
March 15 - - St. Louis, Mo.
March 16 - - Detroit, Mich.
March 21 - - Boston, Mass.
April 10 - - - Buffalo, N. Y.

Garden Clubs are the outstanding features of the Chicago and Detroit Shows, and many growers will be represented in St. Louis, Boston and Buffalo. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will offer many prizes at the Philadelphia Show, and in New York there will be masses of orchids, with competitors from Europe and English judges.

If you cannot attend all these shows in person, read about them in the Monitor.

*Complete File 35c.* *Send Your Order on This Coupon*

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# PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

## Californian 'Maestro' Success in New York

A NEW California product has just been received with open arms in the East in the person of Roy Ingraham, an effective dance orchestra "maestro," who is playing in the Paramount Hotel Grill. Immediately upon his assuming leadership at this popular gathering place, he went on the air and the radio audience has acclaimed his work as highly individual and musicianly.

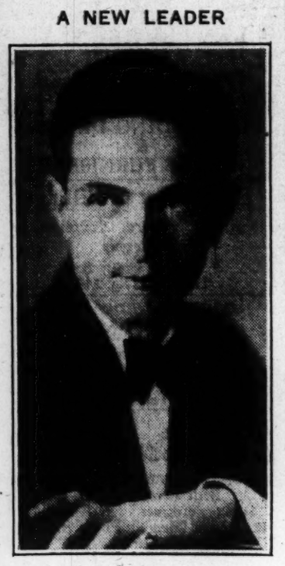
Mr. Ingraham is the youngest leader that has broken into the musical field in the city of New York. He is, however, well known and bears the highest reputation in the western part of the United States, more particularly in and around the State of California.

Roy Ingraham comes from a well-known theatrical and movie family. The best known of his family today is Lloyd Ingraham, a well-known motion picture director in Hollywood. Another well-known member of his family some years ago, was Herbert Ingraham, who wrote such song-hits as "You Are the Ideal of My Dreams," "All That I Ask Is Love," "Goodbye Rose," "I Would If I Could, But I Can't," and others.

His past experience on the coast, has been leading and conducting his orchestra on the Orpheum Circuit, the Plantation Café, Los Angeles; the Green Mill Café, Los Angeles; Montmartre Café in Hollywood, and many hostelries, well known to California. He started his career in motion pictures in Hollywood, having played with Wallace Reid, and other well-known picture stars. Although Roy possesses good looks, personality and other attributes essential to moving picture stars, he preferred playing the violin in between scenes rather than act. His ability and versatility have also been demonstrated as a song-writer.

Ever since it was rumored around that he had been engaged by the Paramount Hotel, he has had numerous offers for phonograph and sound recordings and commercial radiocasting.

A NEW LEADER



ROY INGRAHAM

## CONGO TO SPIN AND WEAVE COTTON GOODS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The first cotton spinning mill near Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo, has begun operations, producing a fine thread of perfect regularity, and more elastic and resistent than the average cotton thread manufactured in Europe. The Texaf Company, which constructed the plant within the brief space of 18 months, will shortly open a weaving section.

The cotton materials, white or dyed and printed, will be sold primarily within the colony and all over Africa by use by the natives. Since they are produced in a cotton country and transport costs are avoided, it is expected that the Texaf will practically monopolize the sale of cotton fabrics in the Congo colony because of exceedingly low prices.

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PROHIBITIONISTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Polish School of Hygiene, in conjunction with the state and municipal health departments, is arranging a three months' course to combat the use of alchohol. The course is intended to prepare candidates for the post of directors of the anti-alcoholic centers.

There is a limited number of scholarships in connection with the courses amounting to 1200 zlotys paid monthly in installments of 400 zlotys (about £9). An indispensable condition for obtaining these scholarships is total abstinence.

Distributors in All Principal Cities

ARCTURUS RADIO TUBE CO.
Newark, N. J.


## "Night in Japan" Offers Problems

James Harvey, associate announcer at KOMO, has no desire to go to Japan as a radio announcer. In fact, the further he can stay away from Japanese programs, the better satisfied he will be; all because of an experience in the KOMO studios recently.

Mr. Harvey was assigned to announce "A Night in Japan," one of a series of programs by Japanese musicians. At the conclusion of the first number he began to describe the instruments used by the petit Japanese women. Then he began to describe the musicians themselves.

Finally he came back on the subject of the instruments and at last, out of breath, announced to the listeners that he might as well confess that he was stalling for time while they tuned up their instruments, but, he confided, they were almost ready for the second number when the calamity happened, a string broke on one of their three-string guitars.

Having completely exhausted all possibility of local color about the program, he was forced to talk about the weather, coming programs and he even asked one of the musicians of the studio to fill in a bit of piano music until the three-string guitar was restrung, some 12 minutes later. "A Night in Japan," according to James Harvey, is no night for a radio announcer.

## The Listener Speaks

THE Thompkins Corners sketches of small-town life which are heard in the Cheseborough Hour through WJZ and distributing stations at 9:30, eastern time, on Mondays, are quite unique in that they are not so much caricatures as true pictures of the types represented.

The last program was a typical example of this. The strict honesty of the lovable mayor, Matt Thompkins, could not be better shown than by his efforts to fill out an income tax form with the help of various friends. His kindliness is apparent in his refusal to claim exemption for his nephew Elmer in case the latter might feel he was not entirely welcome "for love only" in the home. Such fine points as this were quite beyond the legal mind of Judge Whipple, who is hard put to explain the simpler aspects of the work in hand.

The discussion of the blanks is temporarily submerged at intervals by the efforts of the ladies' orchestra to rehearse such time-honored compositions as "Glow Worm" and "Narcissus." The wealthy Mrs. Templeton Jones has procured Stravinsky's "Fire Bird"—which one of her assistants persists in calling "The Fire Bug"—in an arrangement for a 32-piece orchestra.

After much insistence on her part, the six musicians wrestle briefly and painfully with it. Snatches of conversation regarding a checker game are also heard, and Elmer appears now and then to report on the progress of the telegraph he is installing between his own bedroom and the next door house.

Listeners who live in small towns must certainly appreciate this clever character-drawing in the "Real Folks" entertainments while city dwellers cannot help enjoying the refreshing atmosphere which envelops them as soon as the program is tuned in.

Following this Cheseborough hour, Lew White began one of his excellent organ concerts with the "March and Procession of Bacchus," from Delibes' "Sylvia" Ballet. This program came from WJZ only.

From the WEAF network came the sounds of a good orchestra conducted by Hugo Mariani in the General Motors Family Party entertainment. A selection from "Show Boat" in truly "symphonic" style was followed by "Once in a Lifetime," "She's Funny That Way" and "I'm Bringing a Red, Red Rose," and a Walter Donaldson number "Waitin' for Katy" sung by the Frigidaire trio.

In their regular 10:30 to 11 period "Milady's Musicians," with Hans Barth at the harpsichord, provided delightfully delicate music through WJZ, while through Columbia stations as far as the middle West, the United Choral Singers—a large chorus of mixed voices, directed by F. Channon Collinge—offered their distinctive numbers. D. M.

### POPE TO GIVE BANQUET

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Departing from a 60-year-old tradition, the Pope is offering a banquet on March 17 in the Vatican to members of the Diplomatic Corps. The luncheon will be laid in the famous Vesting Hall or Sala del Paramenti. The Pope will not be present but will be represented by Cardinal Gasparri.

## BBC Has to Change Many Wavelengths

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WITH the exception of the long wave Daventry 5XX station, the whole of the British Broadcasting Company stations have received instructions from the Union Internationale de Radiophonie to make changes in their wavelengths. These changes came into operation on Jan. 13. The reason is that since the allocation of frequencies which were designed to avoid the interference of stations with one another, so many new stations have come into being that serious interference has been taking place.

It is calculated that in the radiocast waveband between 200 and 600 meters only 100 stations can be accommodated. Britain was originally given 19 wavelengths. Latterly the interference by foreign stations on some of these has been very troublesome, so pending the coming into being of the five high power regional stations the British number has been reduced to 10. This has necessitated putting Bournemouth and the relay stations on to the same wavelength. The success of this plan will depend on the accuracy with which these stations adhere to their allotted frequency.

## Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

**FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 17**

**SCHENECTADY**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGY, 790kc-380m.

**NEW YORK**—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 570kc-526m.

**BALTIMORE** — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WCAO, 600kc-500m.

**CINCINNATI** — First Church of Christ, Scientist, auspices First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O., at 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

**DETROIT**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

**DETROIT**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

**MINNEAPOLIS**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

**CHICAGO** — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-294m.

**DES MOINES** — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WHO, 1000kc-300m.

**TERRE HAUTE**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

**ST. LOUIS** — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

**SEATTLE**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-326m.

**PORTLAND, Ore.**—First Church of Christ, Scientist 8 p. m. Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

**LONG BEACH** — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

## KDKA Continues Antarctic Radiocasts

In accordance with Commander Byrd's personal request which he radioed from the Bay of Whales, Antarctica, Westinghouse Station KDKA at Pittsburgh will continue its transmissions to the Byrd Expedition, F. M. McCausland has announced on behalf of the Westinghouse Company.

On Saturday evening, March 16, messages and entertainment will be transmitted from KDKA every alternate Saturday night at 11 o'clock for the rest of the year. There will be a special program on Christmas night. The dates for the next three months are March 16, March 30, April 13, April 27, May 11, and May 25. All radiocasting to the Byrd Expedition can be heard on KDKA's regular wave. With WGY and its short-wave transmitters filling in the alternate Saturdays there will be a continuous weekly transmission to the Antarctic.

Friends and relatives of members of the expedition may send messages for transmission via KDKA to either F. E. Meinholtz, New York Times, New York, or George A. Wendt, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd., P. O. Box 390, Montreal, Quebec.

## Cornet Trio on Purol Program

A lively trio for cornets will be offered during the program of the Purol Band, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, through the NBC on Saturday evening, March 16, at 8, eastern time. This number is entitled "The Three Solitaires," by Herbert, and will be played by Messrs. Staigers, Maurer and Miller.

The program:

Second Connecticut Regiment (march) ..... Reeves
Song Without Words ..... Tchaikovsky
The Banner of Victory (march) ..... von Blon
The Three Solitaires ..... Herbert
Cornet Trio
American Patrol ..... Meacham
The Music Box ..... Itzel
Anvil Chorus, from "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
On the Campus (march) ..... Goldman

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, WLW, KYW, KWK, WREN, WTMJ, WHAS, WSB, WBT, WMC, WRVA, WJAX, WEBC, KSTP, and WSM.

## CHESS

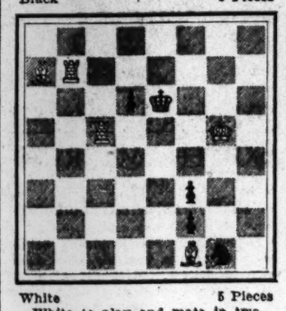
by George A. Dellit

**PROBLEM NO. 1077**

By E. G. Haden, Southwestern College, Tenn.

Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 5 Pieces

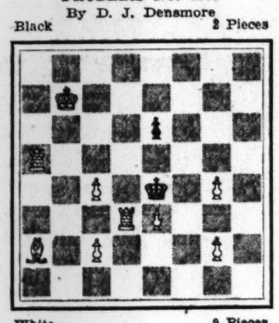


White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

**PROBLEM NO. 1078**

By D. J. Densmore

Black 2 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**

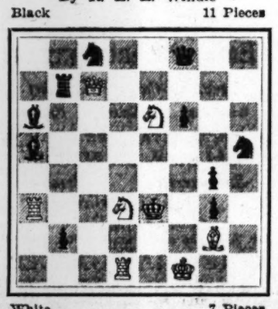
No. 1075. Q-Kt4
No. 1076. 1. Kt-R3 PxP
2. P-B4ch B-Kt7
1. ...
2. P-K4ch
Prob. Comp. A. M. Sparke } Q-B5

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**

"Unpinning of White Knight Batteries." With the use of a battery the white knight can give as many as five direct unpinned mates (and only two without the battery). A battery example with a flight-giving key and the multiple shutoff mate, but containing only one unpin mate.

By R. E. L. Windle

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

**NOTES**

New York is planning a tournament for the city championship to be held shortly, invitations having been sent to all the leading players by the Hungarian Chess Club, which is acting as sponsor for the affair. It may be noted that the standard of play is high in America's leading metropolis from the fact that A. Kupchik, the federation champion, and L. Kashdan, who won the premier honors at The Hague last year, finished second and third only, respectively, in the Manhattan Chess Club tourney. The following game, contested in the Metropolitan League by L. Steiner of Budapest against T. H. Beyer of Columbia University (a former high school champion), has probably convinced the former that his new opponents cannot be taken lightly:

RUY LOPEZ

| Beyer White | Steiner Black | Beyer White | Steiner Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 23 QxR | R-KB |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 24 Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 25 Q-K2 | B-K2 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 26 B-R6 | R-K |
| 5 Castles | B-K2 | 27 P-KKt4 | Kt-B5 |
| 6 R-K | P-QKt4 | 28 BxKt | PxB |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 | 29 P-Q6 | BxP |
| 8 P-B3 | Kt-QR4 | 30 Kt-B6ch | K-B |
| 9 B-B2 | P-B4 | 31 KtxR | BxKt |
| 10 P-Q4 | Q-B2 | 32 R-K | B-Q2 |
| 11 P-KR3 | Castles | 33 Kt-K5 | Kt-B5 |
| 12 QKt-Q2 | B-Q2 | 34 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 13 Kt-B | KR-B | 35 B-K4 | K-Kt2 |
| 14 P-Q5 | Kt-K | 36 R-Q | B-R5 |
| 15 Kt-Kt3 | P-Kt3 | 37 R-K | Q-K2 |
| 16 Kt-R2 | KKt-Kt2 | 38 Q-KB2 | Q-Kt4 |
| 17 P-KB4 | B-R5 | 39 B-Kt2 | P-KR4 |
| 18 Q-B3 | P-B4 | 40 PxP | PxP |
| 19 R-B | BPxP | 41 R-K6 | B-B2 |
| 20 KtxP | R-B | 42 P-R4 | Q-Q |
| 21 Q-K2 | Kt-R4 | 43 QxQBP | Q-QSch |
| 22 PxP | RxRch | 44 K-R2 | Resigns |

Frank J. Marshall, in a Metropolitan League game at New York against Jacob Bernstein (a three times state champion), once more showed why he holds the United States championship. The game, with an instructive ending:

| Bernstein White | Marshall Black | Bernstein White | Marshall Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kkt-B3 | 29 BxB | QxBch |
| 2 P-B4 | P-K3 | 30 QxQ | RxQ |
| 3 Kt-B3 | B-Kt5 | 31 P-QR4 | KR-Q |
| 4 P-K3 | Castles | 32 B-B6 | R-Q8 |
| 5 B-Q3 | P-Q4 | 33 RxR | RxRch |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-B4 | 34 K-B2 | K-B |
| 7 Castles | Kt-B3 | 35 B-Kt5 | K-K2 |
| 8 Q-K2 | QP xP | 36 P-R5 | K-Q3 |
| 9 BxP | PxP | 37 K-K3 | R-K8ch |
| 10 PxP | KtxP | 38 K-B4 | R-K4 |
| 11 KtxKt | QxKt | 39 P-Kt5 | P-B3 |
| 12 R-Q | Q-Kt5 | 40 K-Kt4 | P-B4ch |
| 13 P-B3 | Q-R4 | 41 K-Kt3 | P-Kt3 |
| 14 Kt-K4 | KtxKt | 42 B-B4 | R-R4 |
| 15 QxKt | P-K4 | 43 B-Kt5 | K-K4 |
| 16 B-K3 | B-K2 | 44 B-K8 | R-R2 |
| 17 B-Q5 | B-B4 | 45 B-B6 | R-B2 |
| 18 QxP | B-B3 | 46 B-Kt5 | P-B5ch |
| 19 Q-B4 | B-B7 | 47 K-Kt2 | K-Q3 |
| 20 P-KKt4 | Q-Kt3 | 48 B-K8 | K-K2 |
| 21 R-Q2 | BxP | 49 P-R5 | R-B7ch |
| 22 R-KB | B-B6 | 50 K-R3 | KxP |
| 23 R-Kt2 | QR-Q | 51 PxP | PxP |
| 24 KBxP | KR-K | 52 BxP | R-B8 |
| 25 Q-B7 | Q-Q6 | 53 B-R5ch | K-K6 |
| 26 RxB | QxR | 54 B-K8 | P-B6 |
| 27 B-K4 | Q-Kt7 | 55 B-Kt5 | R-B4 |
| 28 QxP | B-Q5 | Resigns | |

## BRISBANE TO HAVE BIG FLYING SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Negotiations by the committee of the Queensland section of the Australian Aero Club with the Civil Aviation Department for the establishment of a flying school in Brisbane are nearing completion, and the committee hopes to commence flying operations soon.

The committee has been active in mapping out landing grounds throughout Queensland and interesting the people out back, and in the cities, in aviation. The club now has a membership of 177.

## IN THE SHIP LANES

TO PLACE four new ships at one time in a route hitherto untouched by the operators is a novel venture even in the present era of rapid expansion of steamship lines. The Furness Prince Line, operated by Furness, Withy & Co., has announced the inauguration of a New York-South America line, to be filled by four motorships which will call at Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

The new vessels will be named Northern Prince, Eastern Prince, Southern Prince and Western Prince and will be more than 500 feet in length with a gross tonnage of approximately 12,000 tons. The first sailing will be in the coming spring and a fortnightly service will be maintained.

At present, the South American (east coast) lines from New York include the Munson (American) and Lamport & Holt (British). The former includes the steamships American Legion, Southern Cross, Western World and Pan America, while the Lamport & Holt operates the ships Vandyck, Voltaire and Vauban.

Freight tonnage to and from South America is constantly increasing in volume, as, indeed, is the passenger business, although the field already is well served in so far as the total volume of travel is concerned.

To the west coast of South America there are also three lines, through the Panama Canal, these including the Grace (American) with four "Santa" ships, two of these being motor vessels with a third now building; the Pacific Line (British) with two ships, the Ebro and Essequibo; and the South American Line (Chileans) with the ships Aconcagua and Teno.

**St. Lawrence River Route**

The attractions of the St. Lawrence River route to Europe are such that a substantial increase in bookings by this route is anticipated this year by the Cunard Line which includes the Scottish Anchor-Donaldson Line. The ships in this line are of the cabin class type with accommodations also for tourists third cabin. The route includes two days' travel in the sheltered St. Lawrence River, from the mouth of which the ocean crossing is several days shorter than from New York.

**French Line Travel**

During the year 1928 ships of the French Line carried a total of 424,000 passengers, 183,000 of whom were first, second or cabin class passengers. These figures include both the transatlantic and Mediterranean services.

The company reports that it now has under construction six large new ships, with plans for four others being drawn. Among these is the new liner to be larger than the Ile de France and which, according to a recent dispatch from St. Nazaire, where it is building, is to be of 55,000 gross tons, 1000 feet length and to attain a speed of 25 to 27 knots.

**Tracing Old Vessels**

Following from the date of their launching down to the present day the careers of a number of well-known vessels, the Seven Seas, official magazine of the North German Lloyd Line, discloses a number of interesting facts pertaining to vessels still in service but under different names. So frequently have some of the names changed, indeed, that their first names have been lost sight of by most travelers.

One ship now engaged in transatlantic travel, of German construction, is the Montnairn, of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, once the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, of the Lloyd Line. In the course of 20 years this ship has successively been known by that name, then as the Empress of India, Montlaurier, Monteith and by her present name. She was built in 1908-1909 and was of approximately 17,000 gross tons. The München, originally a Lloyd ship, became the Ohio of the Royal Mail Line and is now the Albertic of the White Star, while the original Berlin of the Lloyd is now the Arabic, operated by the Red Star Line.

**Other Ships Changed Names**

On the Pacific, the two principal ships of the Los Angeles Steamship Company (Lassco) are of German construction. The present City of Honolulu was built as the Kiautschou, for Germany-Orient trade and, in turn, became the Princess Alice, then the Princess Matoika of the United States Shipping Board, the President Arthur of the American-Palestine Line and now the Honolulu, while the present City of Los Angeles was originally the Grosser Kurfurst, then the Æolus of the Shipping Board before finally getting back into the Pacific, but this time as an American ship.

The Friedrich der Grosse pursued a similar course, becoming the City of Honolulu and being burned in 1922, while the Königin Luise is now the Greek Line ship Edison. The Bluecher, built in 1902, finally came into French possession and was known as the Suffren, of the French Line, and was recently sold to be scrapped.

The present Lloyd ship Karlsruhe was the Princess Irene, sister of the Kiautschou, and for a time was the Pocahontas of the U. S. Shipping Board before getting back into Lloyd ownership.

**Steamship Schedules**

Galway will be a port of call for several Hamburg-American Line ships including the new motorships St. Louis and Milwaukee, which are to make their maiden voyages this spring. They will call either at Cobh or Galway, Ireland, on various trips east and west. They are cabin class ships, with tourist third class also.

The Hudson River Day Line will cease operation from its Desbrosses Street Pier in lower New York this spring, its lease not having been renewed after 66 years of occupancy of the site. The ships will hereafter use only the Forty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Piers, the fleet now comprising the ships Hendrik Hudson, Robert Fulton, DeWitt Clinton, Peter Stuyvesant, Alexander Hamilton, Chauncey M. Depew and Albany, all of which names have particular significance along the Hudson River.

**Liner Movements**

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 14

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America; France, French, for Mediterranean cruise; De Grasse, French, for Havre; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Friday, March 15

Oscar II, Scandinavian-American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Paris (12:05 a. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Saturday, March 16

Olympic (1 a. m.), White Star, for Southampton, Cherbourg; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Antonia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Arabic, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Veendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; Vandyck, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America; Mongolia, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; Ft. St. George, Furness, for West Indies cruise; Lapland, Red Star, for West Indies cruise; Volendam, Holland-America, for West Indies cruise; Vandyck, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, March 19

Westphalia, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Hamburg.

Wednesday, March 20

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, March 17

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; Albertic (2 p. m.), White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

Tuesday, March 19

Spaarndam, Holland-America, for Vigo, Rotterdam.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, March 18

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, March 23

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, March 25

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, March 20

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu; Makura, Union of New Zealand, for Wellington, Sydney.

Friday, March 22

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, March 23

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, March 15

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Antonia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Halifax; Westphalia, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Cobh; President Wilson, Corulich, from Trieste, Naples.

Saturday, March 16

Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, March 17

Stavangerfjord, Norwegian-American, from Oslo, Bergen.

Monday, March 18

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, March 19

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg.

## College Students Show Keenness for Business Training

### American Bankers Association Grants Loan Scholarships on Easy Terms

NEW YORK — Eagerness among college students for aid in obtaining technical business education has been disclosed by the initial operations of the American Bankers Association Foundation for Education in Economics, it is declared by J. H. Puelicher, chairman of trustees. The foundation, established in commemoration of the association's fiftieth anniversary, grants loan scholarships in a large number of colleges to men and women students pursuing courses in banking and allied economic subjects.

"It was only with the opening of the 1928 fall term that these scholarships became available, and considerable time was necessarily required in establishing committees on awards in each institution, making the plan known to the student bodies and in qualifying applicants, but already nearly a third of the available loans have been given out, a number of other applicants are under consideration and many additional institutions have indicated that they will be in a position to put the association's educational plan into effect this fall," said Mr. Puelicher, who is president of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

"A goodly company of young college men and women, therefore, is now pursuing studies pertaining to practical banking activities under the plan for fostering sounder banking through educational preparation. This company will swell in numbers each year and will constitute a real contribution and an active influence in American life toward raising the Nation's business and financial standards to higher levels of technical proficiency and public service.

"The board of trustees have worked out the plan along lines of the most practical terms of civic service they could devise—that is, to aid in placing banking on a thoroughly professional and scientific basis. Only thereby can banking attain its highest plane of rendering the true public service which is the sole justification for a place of honor and success in our body economic.

"The scholarship plan makes available unit loans of $250 to properly qualified students, repayable on easy terms after entrance into earning business life."

## TWO VIRGINIA COUNTIES CLAIM WRIGHT HONORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Search is now being made over two counties in Virginia, Loudoun and Albemarle, for the birthplace of Susan Catherine Koerner Wright, mother of Wilbur and Orville Wright, so that honor may be done the forbear of the "Fathers of Flight."

It has been determined that Mrs. Wright was a Virginian, born in Hillsboro, but which Hillsboro is not yet known, there being two in the State, one in Albemarle County and one in Loudoun. Church records and land records in Loudoun County are now being searched in an effort to find some information about the family of their grandfather, John Gottlieb Koerner.

### NEW ARGENTINE AIR LINE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Army pilots have inaugurated a weekly air-mail service over the 450 kilometers between Buenos Aires and Panama for official communications only.

## GERMAN PIANO BUSINESS SHOWS SHARP DECLINE

### Condition Partly Due to Popularity of Wireless and Gramaphones

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The coming of the wireless, the revival of the popularity of the gramophone, the raising of high tariffs abroad against the importation of German musical instruments and the decrease of the purchasing power of the German people have caused a sharp decline in the German piano business.

Before the war, the annual production of pianos in Germany reached 140,000. This figure dropped last year to 80,000. Exportation of German pianos increased from 76,400 in 1913 to 55,700 in 1924 and since then has continued to fall steadily until it reached 21,000 in the first eight months of last year. This is due primarily to the raising of tariff barriers abroad against German pianos. Before the McKenna tariff was introduced in Great Britain in 1926, England imported more than 20,000 pianos annually from Germany, now only about 1500.

The number of pianos sold in Germany fell from 60,000 in 1913 to 45,000 in 1926. When the plan for payment by installment was introduced this figure once more rose to 60,000. Last year a renewed sharp decline took place, the number of pianos sold being less than half the number in the previous year. The housing shortage is also responsible for this to a great extent. Many a newly married couple must live in furnished rooms today where they either find a piano or cannot place a new one. At present there are 300 factories producing pianos in Germany, of which about 60 are large companies.

But the love of the German for serious music is too deeply rooted to be affected to any considerable extent by modern light music. While the German enjoys the latter, he still retains the former and it would be incorrect to say that he has become disloyal to his national instrument—the piano. A good piano is still considered an essential feature of the average home in Germany and is used primarily for playing serious music. It is perhaps only natural that Germany should thus be the only country producing four or five instruments of the very highest quality and world fame, such as the Bechstein, Bluethner, Ibach and Schwechten pianos.

## Radical Reforms in British Prison

### From Treadmill to Industrial Training a Great Step for Prisoner

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—Some of the changes in prison administration since the old days of the treadmill were noted by Colonel Turner, governor of the prison at Wakefield, speaking here recently. Wakefield is known as one of the most up-to-date and successful penitentiaries in Great Britain.

Hard labor in the past in Wakefield, Colonel Turner said, meant that a man had to climb 14,000 feet a day on the treadmill. Today, we seek at Wakefield to give to any prisoner the best industrial training which the length of his sentence and his capacity and the resources of the prison will allow.

"The first thing we try to do in Wakefield," added Colonel Turner, "is not to rub it into a man that he is a prisoner. We do not give them much time to worry about being in prison. They have to work hard eight hours a day and two more in the evening or two hours in evening classes."

## MANY COPENHAGEN FLATS ARE VACANT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The census taken in Copenhagen in the autumn of 1928 shows a growth in the population of over 5000, which has been the average of the last five years. The figures are 603,850 against 598,500 of the previous year.

Ten years ago it was almost impossible to rent or buy flats or villas in Copenhagen, but the increase in population has necessitated the building of more dwellings, with the result that in October last, there were 324 empty flats. At present there are 1200 to 1300 flats under erection, and this will mean that the very high rents of the last 10 years must be reduced 100 per cent in order to meet the present prices.

## BRITAIN MAY FOLLOW HIRE-PURCHASE PLAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"America offers Britain experience on a golden platter," said J. Gibson Jarvie, managing director, the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., in an address given here.

The particular experience Mr. Jarvie was referring to was that of the much criticized hire-purchase system, of the merits of which he had no doubt. "Installment selling," he said, "has definitely established its position in the United States as one of the big factors in distribution."

## UNEMPLOYED HEAR DANISH CONCERTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A series of concerts in Copenhagen's largest and best concert hall have been arranged for the benefit of the unemployed. The programs comprise carefully selected music and recitals and the audiences are keenly appreciative.

The Y. M. C. A. has arranged another set of entertainments for the unemployed, which are continued throughout the winter on five afternoons in the week.


UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Massachusetts**

**LYNN**

**COAL**

Anthracite and Bituminous *and* Wood

Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall

Incorporated 2 Central Square

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 5c cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

FOR SALE—High grade retail ready-to-Wear business located in fashionable section of Chicago; excellent reasons for selling. N-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN**

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 10 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

**HELP WANTED — MEN**

Experienced ladies' hair shaper. Will rent space if desired. CRAGG BEAUTY SHOP 337 First National Bank Wichita, Kansas

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

**House-in-the-Pines**

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Established 1906. For those desiring rest of experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catonsville 338.

Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Simmons

**SHADOW LAWN**

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 8 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

**Tenacre Inc.**

Tel. PRINCETON 735
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

**REAL ESTATE**

BEAUTIFUL home ranch on highway, 184 acres, consisting of Blenkheim apricots, Imperial prunes, table and juice grapes, walnuts and grain; nice 8-room house and porches; good buildings; electrically lighted; telephone; plenty of water; tractor horses; fully equipped; price $90,000, terms. C. E. HITCHCOCK, Box 185, Route 1, Concord, Calif.

BERKELEY
HOME and INVESTMENT

Wonderful opportunity. Three apartment buildings: one block frontage; two corners; modern, excellent condition; near state university, transportation, schools. Could be sold as a whole or subdivided.
MAIDEN, RITTIGSTEIN & CO.
420 15th Street, Oakland, Calif.

LOS GATOS, CALIF.—Country home, 15 rooms, 4 baths, 3-car garage with servants' quarters; guest cottage and study separate; all furnished in perfect order; basement hot water circulating heating system with gas fuel automatically controlled; laundry and fruit rooms; 3 acres beautiful grounds overlooking creek; fine shrubs, fruits, flowers, home greenhouse. This home nestles against hills in secluded spot yet very accessible; $40,000; terms. EFFIE WALTON, Real Estate.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to earn $5 and over per day selling the nationally known Maisonette Frocks and Stilson Shirts on commission basis; exclusive territories open for a limited time only. Write THE WARD-STILSON CO., Dept. C-1, Anderson, Ind.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

POSITION WANTED—A-1 theatre and concert drummer, xylophone soloist; 15 years' experience vaudeville and picture theatres; references. I. J. S., 928 N. Topeka, Wichita, Kan.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

LADY (English) seeks position; experienced as governess, teacher, matron in schools, and secretary (not typing); good at figures; willing for any suitable position in Canada. H-27, Care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 485 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6539
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7899
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg Tel. Cadillac 3085
KANSAS CITY
406 Continental Building Tel. Victor 8708
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2904
ST. LOUIS
1793 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 3895

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.


## MELBOURNE TO TELL OF 6 YEARS' PLANNING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Hundreds of maps, plans

# Local Classified Advertising

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading*

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Pierce-Arrow 7-passenger enclosed limousine, 1924 model; first-class shape, having been driven but approximately 30,000 miles; necessary to sell to settle estate. Address communications to PHILIP ELLIS STEVENS, c/o The Maine Manufacturing Company, Nashua, New Hampshire.

### BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

THEODORE R. SMITHANA
BUILDER, CONTRACTOR
Great Neck, N. Y. Great Neck 112

### DANCING STUDIOS

THE LINCOLN STUDIO—Private instruction in modern ballroom dancing. 166 Prospect St., Providence, R. I. 2 Dexter 9610.

### DOGS FOR SALE

BOSTON TERRIER pedigreed puppies, also 2 grown females, as pets. CLAMPITT, 3529 61st St., Woodside, N. Y. Newtown 5376.

### DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

GOWNS $6.00; remodelling, alterations. RYDER, 505 Huntington Ave., Boston. Phone Highlands 5650.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)
For Reliable Attendants
New Registration by Appointment Only
550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgecomb 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2355-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mansfield 7632.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ACKSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8351, New York City.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

### GOWNS

UNUSUAL DRESSES
Moderately Priced
THE STUDIO SHOP
554 West 114th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 8090

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—New York City, chef with tea room experience for high class restaurant. 1947 University Ave. Tel. Adirondack 3578.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

LONG ESTABLISHED
NEW YORK MANUFACTURER
of small apparatus needs a capable business man to take over one of their products, fully developed on a broad market for over three years; no money required except to purchase merchandise and to market it. Answer stating capability and experience. Box M-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD home and small salary in exchange for light duties in small boarding house. 314 West 78th, New York City.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

"Garden of Canada"
*30 Miles from Niagara Falls*
A Rest Home in Fruit Belt where guests may enjoy quiet study and receive attention if desired.
MRS. N. R. BRISCOE
Grimsby, Ontario

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

### HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA., 126 Argyle Rd.—Several suites still available in Argyle Court; charming new building, delightful surroundings, best transportation facilities; near Christian Science church. Phone Ardmore 1068.

BOSTON—Small suites near Art Museum, $40-$45. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Ocean Parkway 2124—One of Brooklyn's finest residential sections, 4 elegant rooms, all latest conveniences, open porches, garages, immediate occupancy. Telephone Dewey 7419.

HARTFORD, CONN.—To let, completely equipped 5-room heated apartment at 755 Asylum St.; veranda, hot water, Frigidaire; Janitor. Apply ISAAC A. ALLEN, Jr., 100 Farmington Ave.

### JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

J. J. MARTIN
*Movers and Packers*
PACKING SHIPPING STORAGE
WEEKLY trips between NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and INTERMEDIATE POINTS, goods insured in transit. 4160 Washington St., Boston. Parkway 0180.

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

### OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's furnished office having private reception room; 3 afternoons each week; reasonable; Grand Central district. Caledonia 5960.

### REAL ESTATE

A SUGGESTION

Many of our clients buy land at the beginning of a new development and resell at a later date at a profit. We are creating new residential communities right now in Brookline, Newton, Winchester, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Stoneham, Beverly and Marblehead Neck. We invite you to investigate this form of investment. Detailed information is available and will be furnished upon request.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
110 State Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—House, $6500; 7 rooms; on state highway near White Horse Pike; suitable for tea room; all conveniences; $2500 mortgage. Box 398, Magnolia, N. J.

FOR SALE—22 acres, 8 miles from Camden; 740-ft. frontage on railroad and trolley. 550-ft. on state highway, near White Horse Pike. Box 398, Magnolia, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Furnished bungalow, four rooms, bath, fireplace, garage; situated on lake; 1½ miles from station; 1½ hours from New York; rental $1000 for season. Apply MATTHEW BRIGGS, 507 Fifth Ave., New York City. Murray Hill 4833.

TO SELL, furnished or unfurnished, Dutch colonial house by well-known architect, 7 rooms; third of an acre ground; garage connected with house; heated sun parlor; hot water heat; fireplace; magnificent view of Hudson; owner leaving for England. MRS. A. H. WILSON, Division Driveway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Telephone 475.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging; estimates cheerfully given; best of references. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

SPECIAL RATES on painting, papering, ceilings, floors; free estimates; terms. ACME PAINTING CO., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 5579.

**WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor**

### PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
*Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.*
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

### ROOMS AND BOARD

EXPERIENCED attendant will board elderly people; comfortable farm home; salt water air; reference. MRS. L. E. DUFFY, Penobscot, Me.

LADY having nice home in country desires one or two paying guests; home comforts; Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. B. J. WATSON, West Cheshire, Conn.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Clearway St.—Attractive furnished room for woman. Tel. after 6 p. m., Kenmore 5556.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Nicely furnished room for one or two business people. Regent 8474.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th—(Harvey Girls' Clubs) Double "bed-sitting" rooms, kitchen and home privileges; safe congenial environment; $7-$8, per person.

N. Y. C., 243 West 101st—Large, sunny single, double bed sitting room; water; private phone; in desirable elevator apartment; $8 and $12; references. CREAGH.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31 St. (Apt. 4)—Exceptional single; attractive homelike, sunny, quiet, central; reasonable. Telephone mornings, Caledonia 6984.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 157th St., Apt. 55—Light, quiet room; private family; references exchanged; convenient to bus and subway.

NEW YORK CITY, 70 West 51st—Sunny two rooms and bath; single room, bath; kitchenettes; home atmosphere. Circle 3406.

N. Y. C., 316 West 95th (31)—Cozy, artistic double room; also single, running water, closet, elevator. Riverside 6176, BOSHELL.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St., Apt. 4-E—Two adjoining front rooms, warm, elevator; $7, $6. Cathedral 3725.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 W. 113th St. (Apt. 51)—Well furnished front single room; every convenience; refined home.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st St.—Double room, bath adjoining; private house. Phone Endicott 1706.

NEW YORK CITY—Light comfortable single room $8.50. ROLFE, 504 West 112th St. Cath. 9549.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 So. 45th St.—Desirable well furnished room with kitchenette, next bath, for one or two persons. Bar. 3120.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE man of 33 requires work in small hotel; can keep accounts and handle correspondence; willing to be generally useful. E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE—Personnel manager of company moving west; 10 years' experience accounting finance, production, desires position as assistant to busy executive or in executive capacity. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MECHANICAL and handy man for all kinds of lawn and garden work; odd jobs or permanent position as caretaker or superintendent; vicinity Baldwin or Freeport, L. I. Phone WILLIAM BAUMANN, 250 S. Grand Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.

YOUNG married man wants position driving, private or otherwise, or anything. Box D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, refined colored maid wants three or four hours morning work; West Side, 42nd to 120. Circle 2291 (N. Y. C.).

COOK-HOUSEWORKER, experienced, colored, wishes part-time mornings, afternoons. Edgecomb 4169, New York City.

EDUCATED secretary-stenographer seeks position, experienced in statistics and chart keeping. E. MARTIN, c/o R. C. V., Room 500, 465 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

EXPERIENCED young woman, go anywhere—as child's governess, managing housekeeper, companion, attendant. D-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS OR TRAVELING COMPANION—French-Swiss, very competent, piano, sports, languages, unquestionable references. MLLE. JEANNERET, 212 East 46th, New York City. Murray Hill 1909.

LADY of good society, graduate Paris University, desires position lady's companion. Box M-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY will stay afternoon-evenings with children; also read to one needing services. Tel. Edgecombe 7515, New York City.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Housekeeping apartment with maid for rent until May 28; 6 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; overlooking Charles River Basin. E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Two-room and bath beautifully furnished apartment, hotel service, phone; near two churches. Butterfield 1359.

NEW YORK CITY—Two-room apartment, furnished; private house. LILLIAN NAUCLER, 202 East 39th St. Phone Caledonia 2297.

### WANTED

PARTY TO MOTOR
Two persons to motor for several weeks this summer, agreeing to share expenses of car and chauffeur; trips according to wishes of party. Box X-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Ontario

### HAMILTON

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
8 JOHN STREET, NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

LUGGAGE *and* GIFTS
HAMILTON
LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
"Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
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# DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.

**Who:** ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

**Where:** The United States.

**When:** Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

**Why famous:** An American statesman and soldier, the first Secretary of the Treasury. He was born in the West Indies. An obscure young clerk in a counting-house, he soon gave evidence of his future "genius for affairs." Then certain articles which he wrote for the newspapers influenced his friends to send the promising youth to America to complete his education.

Leaving King's College (now Columbia University), Hamilton took up the cause of the American Colonies. When war came he threw himself into active service, and for a time had a post as aide-de-camp to General Washington. Presently, with the war over, Hamilton stood at the threshold of his career, still only 24 years old. Constantly he was deliberating weighty questions of government and finance. It was he who drafted the address which summoned the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, among which delegates he himself numbered. Though his plan for the establishment of an aristocratic republic was rejected, Hamilton was ever loyal to the Constitution, and, with Madison and Jay, he wrote articles in the Federalist which helped to stir public sentiment until the Federal Constitution was ratified by a majority of the 13 original states.

It was Washington who made Hamilton the first Secretary of the Treasury. There his energies had abundant scope in the organization of his department and the stabilizing of the national finances. But in the Cabinet there was inharmony between Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, one pleading the cause of the people as no man in America had yet pleaded it, the other entertaining a profound distrust of the people. In 1794 Hamilton resigned from the Cabinet, but remained actively interested in the public affairs of his adopted country.

Because he had the power twice to thwart the ambition of his political enemy, Aaron Burr, Burr challenged him to the celebrated duel which put an end to Hamilton's career. He was a strikingly brilliant figure, though never a popular hero. Despite his autocratic tendencies, he lived only for the public service.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What famous American natural scientist was branded as a quack in the columns of the Toronto Globe 50 years ago? — *Mirror of World's Opinion* ..... 20
2. At what rate is the "little red schoolhouse" disappearing?—*Editorial* ..... 20
3. What group of native-born Americans are without the rights of citizenship?—*News Section* ..... 20
4. What three rules for happiness were given by Alice Freeman Palmer? — *Children's Page* ..... 20
5. Under whose reign was the Magna Charta of England signed?—*One Minute Biographies* ..... 20 —

*Grade Yourself*
*What Is Your Percentage?*

## A Word a Day

### *Edify*

The evolution of this word from the Latin *ædes* to our present significance is interesting. The Latin *ædes* originally meant a "fireplace or hearth," and as that feature has often been called the heart of a household, it must have been so considered then, too, for later *ædes* denoted a whole dwelling or building, and *ædificare* meant "to build." The old French form *edifier*, "to build up," is still closer to our English spelling.

The literal significance of "to construct or set up or to work up materials into a structure" has been out of use for many years, but in its figurative sense of "to establish and organize," as a system, institution, or law, or "to establish and strengthen," as a person or a moral quality, the word is in current use.

Some authorities believe that the modern use began with the Puritans; certainly its extension in a spiritual way has been rapid since that time. To build up or increase the faith and holiness; to benefit spiritually; to strengthen morally; to impart instruction along religious lines; to make people wiser and better; these are the modern conceptions of edifying.

"Comfort yourselves together and edify one another."

## What They Say

**Irving Fisher:** "In 10 years a generation has matured that has never known the evils of the licensed saloon."

**Sir Philip Gibbs:** "Our faith today will make the history of tomorrow."

## A Quotation for Today

*THE test of every religious, political, or educational system, is the man which it forms.*
—AMIEL

## Odds and Ends

**A Rose by Any Other Name . . .**

Radio in the United States is termed "wireless" in Great Britain, while the French refer to it as the "T. S. F.," which stands for "Telegraphie sans fil," which means "telegraphy without wire."

**Detroit News:** Devil's Lake, Michigan, is holding an ice-cutting bee, and while that's not our idea of fun, it must be more pleasant than holding an ordinary bee.

**Nitrogen Results**

German natural scientists have estimated that a pound of nitrogen fertilizer properly used will produce 100 pounds of grain, 45 pounds of hay and 20 pounds of potatoes.

**Border Cities Star:** Stop a minute, though. Has it occurred to you that all this propaganda in favor of a 13-month year may be inspired, in the first place, by the collection agencies?

**Traffic Lights!**

According to experiments, the colors that are most clearly visible at the greatest distance are red and orange.

**Portugal's Business**

The chief manufacturing industry of Portugal is the spinning and weaving of cotton.

**Schenectady Union-Star:** Prince Nikita, who has been receiving $60 a month as a bank clerk in Paris, has been designated heir to the fallen throne of the Romanoffs. The prince hasn't quit at the bank yet, though.

DEFYING GRAVITY
The "ornithonico," invented by a Brazilian aviator, consists of a tiny air-cooled motor and propeller, which, strapped on a man's back, will push him uphill. This device enables the ski enthusiast to enjoy the sport without expending too much energy.

## The Children's Corner

### *The King in the Sky*

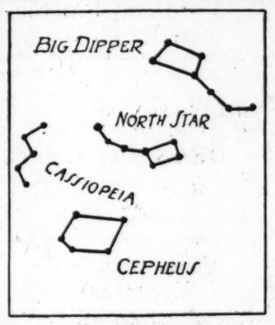
JINGLE, jingle, jingle! came the sound of sleighbells outside the window of the playroom where the four children—Lindsay, Helen, Dolly and Bill—had just settled down with their favorite books, after a busy morning, helping Mother. Up they all jumped, Bill crying out, "It's Uncle Ned, at last!" And so it was.

Some days before Uncle Ned had written, saying, "Save Saturday for me. How would you like to be presented at Court?"

The children had not quite understood what that meant, but Uncle's jokes always meant a good time, so they had waited joyfully, and here he was, at last.

"All ready?" he cried, as he came quickly in. "Put on your warmest things, for we won't be home until morning."

It didn't seem more than five minutes before they were all stowed away with a big suit case in the two-seated sleigh, and were waving good-by to Mother, as the horses tossed their red plumes, and shook their bells, and dashed off over the gleaming snow. Although it was March,




Facing North in March.

the sleighing was good, for the snow had been heavy all winter; but the sun was bright and warm. They knew where they were going when they saw that Farmer Lovett was the driver, for last fall they had all gone out to his farm and slept out of doors in the hill pasture, under the stars. This time they were to be "presented at Court."

It was a long, jolly ride, and twilight overtook them just as they reached the farmhouse. Kind, motherly Mrs. Lovett was at the door to meet them, and it was such fun to eat supper in the big, old kitchen, before a fire of blazing logs. By the time they had finished it was quite dark, and Uncle told them to put on all their wraps again, for King Cepheus (Sē'-fūs) and Queen Cassiopeia were ready to receive them. Instead of their leaving the house, however, Farmer Lovett led them up a steep, narrow flight of stairs which brought them out on top of the cupola that was built in the middle of the roof, and there they were high up over everything, and with no light of any kind but the stars, which seemed brighter than ever in the midst of the darkness.

They faced north and easily found Big Dipper, quite high up and a little to the east. Then, by means of the Pointers, they found the North Star. Almost directly beneath the North Star was King Cepheus, a faint, five-sided figure of five stars, that made you think of a high pointed crown. Queen Cassiopeia, smaller, but brighter, was somewhat higher to the left.

"Their Majesties are very lovely tonight," said Uncle softly, for somehow, the quiet beauty of the starry sky made them all feel rather quiet and subdued. And the constellations—so far off, so bright, and so steadily rolling on their appointed way, did seem very majestic.

When they got down into the warm kitchen again, they found that Mrs. Lovett had arranged a pan of hard-packed snow for each of them, with a dish of hot maple sirup, so they had a jolly sugaring-off. It was great fun to pour the hot sirup from a spoon onto the hard snow, where it cooled to a delicious waxy candy. They amused themselves by dropping it onto the snow in the form of the constellations—drops for the stars, and long stringy lines of sirup connecting them. After they had made and eaten all the constellations they could remember, they were ready for bed.

They had many good times in days to come, but they always looked back to the evening when they were "presented at Court" as one of the best good times they ever had.

## These United States

### *West Virginia*

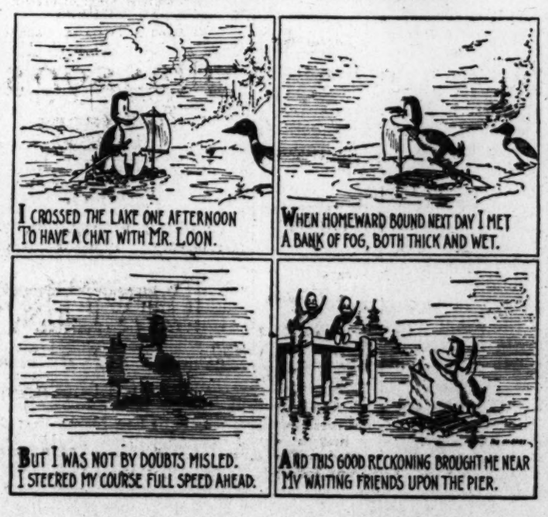
The early history of West Virginia is the same as that of Virginia. However, at the time of the Civil War the people in the western part of Virginia objected to leaving the Union, as the eastern portion desired to do, so they broke away from that portion and formed a territory of their own and called it West Virginia. They came into the Union in 1863 as a state. Most of the people who settled in West Virginia came from Ohio.

The State was long a leader in the output of natural gas and next to Arkansas in the output of hardwood. It is rich in minerals and is first in the production of glass and glassware. Some of our finest coal comes from West Virginia.

The seal has the picture of a soldier and a miner leaning against a large rock, on which is printed June 20, 1863. In the foreground are two guns crossed and around the border is "State of West Virginia" and the state motto, Montani Semper Liberi, "Mountaineers always Freemen." The state flower is the rhododendron, the same as that of Washington, and the State nicknames are "Panhandle" and "Mountain." The name is derived from the same source as that of Virginia, which was named after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

The state capital is Charleston, while White Sulphur Springs, in the eastern part, is one of the most celebrated pleasure resorts in the United States. There are two national forests.

## The Adventures of Waddles


I CROSSED THE LAKE ONE AFTERNOON TO HAVE A CHAT WITH MR. LOON.
WHEN HOMEWARD BOUND NEXT DAY I MET A BANK OF FOG, BOTH THICK AND WET.
BUT I WAS NOT BY DOUBTS MISLED. I STEERED MY COURSE FULL SPEED AHEAD.
AND THIS GOOD RECKONING BROUGHT ME NEAR MY WAITING FRIENDS UPON THE PIER.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## *Fair Play*

BOSTON BEACON STREET was slippery, and when the traffic officer gave the sign for the cars to start, through a misunderstanding something of a jam developed. As a result three out of five cars involved were slightly the worse for the experience, although no serious damage was done.

The officer came and took part in the discussion that ensued, a discussion which, by the way, was conducted with kindliness and an evident willingness on the part of all to do what was right—the difficulty being that no one of the cars could apparently be considered as the one that had caused the trouble.

Of the damaged machines, one—the worst affected—had a battered mudguard (and it was a new machine at that). What adjustment was a fair one? The officer asked in a kind of general way, "What are you going to do about it?"

"I'll give five dollars," spoke up one of the uninjured parties. "So will I," said another, "And I," "And I," said two others.

"That will more than cover the damage," said the owner of the car in question. "I'm satisfied, if you all are."

"Sure we are," they chorused, and the traffic officer went back to his stand.

### *Surprise Performance*

A PERFORMANCE unique in the theatrical history of Danbury, Conn., is described in a clipping from the Danbury News forwarded by Mrs. E. G. Members of a vaudeville troupe recently made a surprise visit to Mrs. Lydia Smith, who has been confined to her wheel chair for 10 years, and reproduced for her entertainment a sprightly revue. The actors some time before had radiocast a program, and Mrs. Smith's letter of appreciation was responsible for the happy occasion.

### *A Class at Home*

THE principal of the Gage Park School, Topeka, Kan., according to Miss M. W., invited the pupils of the eighth grade to his home to hear the radiocast of the recent inauguration ceremonies. The principal stated he was glad to do this as he felt it would be a more helpful experience to the pupils from a civic standpoint than any work they would otherwise be doing at school. It is understood that a receiver is to be installed in the school in the spring.

### *Passing Them Along*

THOSE who have contributed to the Sundial will be interested in the information transmitted by Miss A. M. H., Denver, Colo., concerning an author of her acquaintance who reads this column with keen interest. The writer has gleaned from it many an idea for a fiction story for young folks, and to each manuscript she clips the Sundial article from which the story has grown. And each story thus developed has found a ready market!

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Why He Failed**

"I hear Jones fell down on his pharmacy examination."

"Yes—he got mixed on the difference between a club and a western sandwich." — *American Legion Monthly.*

Passing Show

Auntie: "Look, Basil, your grandfather planted that big tree when he was a little boy."

Basil: "But, Auntie, you don't expect me to believe that. No boy could plant such a big tree."

**It's Customary**

Mistress: "I will engage you if you will sign an agreement to remain in my service for a period of six months."

Cook: "I see, ma'am. And do I get any remission for good behavior?"—*Humorist.*

**Overheard**

The following is a telephone conversation overheard by the editor:

"Are you there?"
"Who are you, please?"
"Watt."
"What's your name?"
"Watt's my name."
"Yeh, what's your name?"
"My name is John Watt."
"John what?"
"Yes."
"I'll be around to see you this afternoon."
"All right. Are you Jones?"
"No. I'm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name then?"
"Will Knott."
"Why not?"
"My name is Knott."
"Not what?"

Brr, clank, crash, etcetera and so forth.—*Wright Engine Builder.*

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.*


# EDITORIALS

## Greece Points the New Way

TEN years ago Greece, under Mr. Venizelos, was bent on expanding into a great Ægean empire that might rival the glorious days of Pericles. Today, a new Greece, still under Mr. Venizelos, has abandoned her visions of empire building, and her construction work is all being done at home. Many events happened in between to bring about the change, not least of them the emergence of the League, the Briand-Kellogg pact and an entire new category of enlightened political thought, which Mr. Venizelos grasped to such good purpose that he is now one of the first statesmen of Europe to govern his country in full accord with the ideals of the new era.

No point comes out more clearly in the series of articles on the Greece of 1928, recently appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, than the fact that Greece has purged her politics of selfishness and jingoism and is turning to the true functions of national activity. Greater nations than Greece must sooner or later follow the example that the courageous little republic has found means to set. Sham political beliefs, grown up under imperialism, must go by the board once a few impeccable examples of government for the good of the governed are shown to the world. And Mr. Venizelos has at least made a notable beginning in his new policy of bringing Greece to order and prosperity and general well-being at home.

The success and prestige won by such a policy has proved proportionate to its moral soundness. Released from all the injustice and antagonism abroad, and the hardship at home, that accompany a program of territorial expansion, Mr. Venizelos has found peace with his neighbor states easy to achieve. A century of imperialism had seen the Balkans a nest of antagonisms, always ready to set the world aflame and finally succeeding. But a few weeks of enlightened rule enables Greece to sign treaties of friendship with Rumania and Italy, to arrange preliminaries for a similar agreement with Serbia and to see good prospects of further understandings with Albania, Bulgaria, and even her hereditary foe, the Turk.

Meanwhile the task at home, representing a clean-up of all loose ends left over from a spell of imperialism—nonpaying farms and orchards, industries at a standstill, thousands of refugees stranded on unworkable land or huddled in city slums, Communist agitators, bread shortage, Saloniki a bone of contention with Jugoslavia, roads and cities in need of repair—the energetic Premier is in a position to tackle without distraction from abroad. Extensive works in connection with irrigation, drainage, farm improvements, experimental stations, road building, city planning, with the help of loans, are all being set quickly in motion.

Greece, after its many setbacks, is only at the beginning of a period of reconstruction. Under present conditions, the time before she attains a state of new prosperity is likely to be surprisingly short.

## Fred Stone, Doctor of Laughter

FOR forty-four years Fred Stone has been providing stage humor. Striking a rude average of his early experiences of appearing a dozen times a day in dime museums and his later performances eight times a week in musical comedies, he has made at least 15,000 public appearances, always as a funny man. Placing even such a low average as thirty-five laughs on each performance, we discover that Fred has provided more than 500,000 general outbursts of laughter during his career as a comedian. Assuming an average of a thousand spectators at each performance, we are confronted with a staggering total, for, according to our rough-and-ready figuring, Dr. Fred Stone has been responsible for five hundred million individual laughs.

We speak of him as Dr. Stone advisedly, for word comes from Florida that Rollins College has conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. Call him Dr. Fred Stone and he would doubtless blush, then smile broadly and chuckle, "Well, that's a nice title to have, and I'm glad they thought me worthy of the honor. As for literature, I guess I'll let others write the books so long as I go on making people laugh—especially the children."

Fred can never get far in any conversation without talking about children. Mrs. Stone says if you wish to see him give his best performances go to his matinées when there are youngsters in the audience. Hear him echo their rills of laughter, see him redouble his efforts to be amusing in his travesties and his comic dancing—which can be witty as well as broadly funny—and notice the extra spring he puts into his prodigious feats of ground and lofty tumbling.

Fred's joy in his own three children is so expansive that he shares it with the children of all other parents. He is one of the great line of clowns in history, for he meets that final test of a topnotch comedian—he can make the whole audience laugh. Spectators at his performances laugh as one because Fred has the universal touch, which means the wholesome touch. For never has he spoken a line on the stage in his forty-four years of public appearances that the whole family could not respond to and enjoy together afterward in retrospect. Rollins College honors itself, while performing a service for America in general and the theater in particular, in thus honoring Fred Stone, Doctor of Laughter. Half a billion laughs, and every single one of them was clean!

## The Sub-Pact of Paris in Operation

PERHAPS the most important of the immediate repercussions of the Sub-Pact of Paris, which was signed in Moscow recently, is the definite removal of Bessarabia from the list of potential causes of war in eastern Europe. Ever since this fertile province on the River Dniester was occupied by Rumanian forces during the aftermath of the Bolshevist revolution, the rulers of Moscow have not ceased to protest that they would not rest till they had regained it. Though they are still asserting that it is theirs by right, they have now renounced war as a legitimate means of regaining it. From admitting that a thing is not worth fighting about to the discovery of a basis of agreement is but a step, although the world may have to wait some time longer before the final stage is reached.

The signature of the pact also affords a useful indication of the growing friendliness between Poland and at least two of her four smaller neighbors to the northward. The original proposals from Moscow were addressed only to Poland and Lithuania. Neither the other three Baltic states—Finland, Estonia and Latvia—nor Rumania, were included. Poland, however, insisted that the invitation should be extended to all these states, and three of them, Rumania, Estonia and Latvia, accepted it. Finland ostensibly based its refusal on the technical point that its Parliament had not yet ratified the original Kellogg-Briand treaty.

But the high-handed seizure of Vilna, it may be said at once, is the real reason Lithuania has withheld its signature from the Moscow Pact after expressing unqualified approval of this unexpected démarche from the Soviet Government. It cannot be, as has been suggested in some quarters, that Augustinas Voldemaras, the Lithuanian Premier, would not sign because he has any intention of trying to recover the ancient Lithuanian capital by force, for Lithuania, like Poland, has adhered to the original Treaty of Paris, and abstention from signing the minor document would not confer absolution for a breach of the major one.

It must be admitted that, inconvenient as the attitude of Lithuania undoubtedly is to the nations of Europe, there is much to justify it. Rightly or wrongly, Lithuania believes that Vilna was illegally filched by Poland, and refuses to accept any settlement that is not preceded by a reopening of the question so that it can be approached anew from a legal standpoint. Poland, secure in the status quo, refuses to agree. And there, for the moment, the matter rests with Lithuania gallantly sticking to its "guns" in spite of the utmost pressure from the whole of Europe, both individually and collectively through the League of Nations at Geneva. The pressure would no doubt be greater did not most countries have an uncomfortable feeling that Lithuania is really in the right in refusing to let motives of expediency run away with its sense of justice.

Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the Vilna issue was the cause of Lithuania's absence from Moscow when four of Russia's neighbors signed the first Sub-Pact of Paris. That both Lithuania and Finland, however, will sign individually in due course is as foregone a conclusion as is possible in the somewhat capricious world of diplomacy.

## The Eleventh Cabinet Member

WITH the change of Administration in Washington there comes a revival of the practice, adopted when President Harding and Vice-President Coolidge were inaugurated, of the Vice-President participating in Cabinet meetings. Mr. Dawes, who became Vice-President in 1925, is said to have declined the invitation to participate in such conferences. It is commendable in President Hoover that he has urged Vice-President Curtis to join the official family gatherings, and generous of the latter to bring to them the advice which his long legislative experience qualifies him to give.

For almost a third of a century Mr. Curtis has served his State and Nation in the two houses of Congress. Now he has become the presiding officer of the Senate, in which he was long the Republican leader. His close contact with the White House will afford many opportunities for promoting harmony between the legislative and administrative branches of the Government.

Let no careless observer underestimate the value of the service which Mr. Curtis will be able to render in his dual capacity. His familiarity with legislative processes, coupled with the friendly regard in which he is held by the legislators on Capitol Hill, fit him peculiarly for the duties of liaison officer at either end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

## Assisting Would-Be Emigrants

THE numerous official schemes designed to assist would-be emigrants from Britain to Canada have necessarily applied only to manual workers. But it is desirable from both Canadian and British points of view that emigration should not be confined wholly to one class of the community.

All authorities now agree in emphasizing the extreme importance of giving men a thorough training in the conditions of Canadian life before they are left to face the open competition of the labor market. If the training could be given in Canada itself instead of in the nearest approach to Canadian conditions in England, its value would naturally be immensely increased; but in connection with the Government schemes of emigration this does not as yet seem feasible.

On the other hand, a lengthy correspondence in the London Times has shown that in the case of emigrants from the professional classes it is capable of very useful application. The suggestion has been made that English boys who contemplate ultimately seeking their livelihood in Canada would do well to emigrate before rather than after their three or four years at the university. The advantages for such boys of attending a Canadian university are many. They are more adaptable at seventeen than they are in the early twenties; the university life is a partially sheltered one, and provides as easy an introduction to a new way of life as need be desired; and the long summer vacation of four or five months gives plenty of opportunity for getting temporary employment, and so reducing expenses to a moderate total, which, indeed, it is estimated, can be kept down to $550 a year.

The idea of sending English public school boys to a college in Canada is not altogether a new one; as many as thirty Englishmen at a time have been found studying in a single Canadian university; and McGill University has an official representative in England to watch the results of the matriculation examination every June. Nevertheless, the number of English students in Canada is not by any means as high as it might very well be with advantage to both countries.

## Congressional "Long Division"

THE information that congressional leaders have agreed to take up the question of reapportioning the House of Representatives at the coming special session is one of the most encouraging bits of news that has come out of Washington recently. It means that Congress is seizing a final opportunity before the 1930 census to fulfill its constitutional obligation to make a new division of seats in accordance with population changes. The Fenn bill, providing automatic reapportionment after each decennial enumeration, was passed by the House in the session just closed, but was one of the casualties of the last-minute jam in the Senate.

One noteworthy feature of the bill is the limit—probably permanent—which holds the House to its present membership of 435. To work out the fairest relation between this fixed number and a constantly increasing population the lawmakers have had to call in the mathematicians, including college professors. In fact, one reason the House can be limited now is that new formulas have given the answer to a problem in arithmetic that had remained unsolved for 100 years. After much discussion, the method of "major fractions" was chosen over the method of "equal proportions."

Americans interested in the observance of the Constitution will agree that any approximately equitable system is preferable to the method of "long division" that has caused no reallotment of seats to be made for eighteen years.

## A Narcotic, Not a Stimulant

SO MUCH effort has been directed toward making it appear that the prohibition of alcohol is not a successful method of combating the liquor evil that evidence showing how the liquor question is answering itself along this very line furnishes a particularly illuminating commentary upon the subject. Thus, in a recent circular letter, addressed to hospital nurses and others, which was issued by the Alcohol and Civic Life Committee of Liverpool, Eng., the facts are brought out that in recent years in Great Britain there has been an enormous decrease in the use of alcohol in hospitals and that a tremendous change in the medical thought regarding alcohol has taken place during the last quarter of a century.

It appears, for instance, that in 1900 in the four general hospitals of Liverpool there were 8439 patients, who received on an average six to seven ounces each of alcohol. In 1926, when there were 14,503 patients, the amount consumed was only eight-tenths ounce per patient. Had this change not taken place in medical practice the cost of alcohol in the latter year would have been £2677 instead of what it actually was, less than £298.

The letter in question further quotes from a report of the Medical Council, published by the Government, in which attention is called to the conclusion that the direct effect of alcohol upon the nervous system is, in all states and upon all parts of the system, to depress or suspend its functions; that it is, in short, from first to last a narcotic drug.

In amplification of this latter statement the fact is added that in the hospitals of Liverpool the word "stimulant" no longer is used on the "case-forms" or prescription books. Such silent testimony carries far greater weight than at first sight appears, because it means that the world consciousness is changing with regard to the use of alcohol. The efforts of reformers along any line are more or less hampered until a change in the consciousness toward which they are directing their endeavors takes place. When it does do so, however, the methods needed to carry the reform to completion will be far more readily enforced.

## Editorial Notes

The lion rampant has been restored to the armorial achievement which was granted to Nova Scotia in 1625 and which was abrogated at the time of the confederation, when a fish was accorded the Province. One can hardly wonder at anyone preferring to be represented by a lion, especially rampant, to a fish, which was probably couchant, as it hasn't any legs on which to "ramp."

In southern Africa a plant grows which produces a fruit like a parachute. The fruit has an attachment of hundreds of fine hairs. These open out and form the parachute, which keeps the seed floating for hours in the air before it finally comes to rest. Another instance of where mother nature's idea is improved, the aviator says, viewing his own "quick service" parachute complacently.

Air mail fliers in the United States alone covered a distance in 1928 equal to 330 times that around the globe, and yet it was only yesterday that balloon ascensions were the feature of county fairs.

When customers profit, business profits also.

## Sis Serena's Human Rainbow

THERE was no mistaking the fact that Serena had arrived. The bustle and din in the back entry announced her presence. The outer and inner doors were all but blown off their hinges as she sang in the hearty tones of one hailing a ship at sea. Her b's were explosive gusts that rattled the keys in their holes as she expostulated with overwhelming persuasiveness,

> I can't give you anything but love, Baby,
> That's the only thing I've plenty of, Baby!

The door burst under the strain, and Serena whewed into view.

"Mornin', honey!" she beamed.

"Good morning, Serena! How are you this morning?"

Her instant broad grin showed her appreciation of the innocent humor of the last question.

"Right among th' livin', yes ma'm!" Her feet corroborated with a few lively skirmishes which carried her ponderous bulk into the kitchen pantry.

"Da-da-da, da-da-da!" the song continued while the top of the cookie jar rattled a convulsive accompaniment.

Serena's merry black eyes popped back into view and with a grand opera sotto voice she exclaimed accusingly, "Th' ain' any cookies lef'!"

There was the proper hoarsely whispered rejoinder, "We must have eaten them a-a-all up!"

* * *

All her teeth showed as she leaned against the door frame and laughed her fill.

"Honey, I is sure glad yo' likes them cookies, an' I'se goin' smack yo' up some mo', if'n yo' don' min', befo' I gets at them clothes."

She made a businesslike gesture for the shape-cutters and materials, and added, apparently as an afterthought, "Yo' might have comp'ny."

Her eyes rolled wide open and then became downcast with a mysterious air.

"Company?"

"Oh, comp'ny has ways o' comin' mos' any time at all."

"Well, the clothes are soaking, anyway. Probably we should have the cookies first. Yes, undoubtedly you're right, we might have company, and then where would we be without cookies?"

There was a gasp of melodramatic horror at the contemplation of such an exigency.

"But, Serena, you must have an idea that we are going to have some company pretty soon."

Serena was all twinkling concession, having gained her point about the cookies. "It happens thataway sometimes. Might even be a lil' feller whut likes cookies somethin' awful."

"Tell me about this little fellow."

"Well, honey, he lives down by the cars where I gets off to come up heah, an' he has done acted mos' misbehavous. Called me names, he has, an' this mornin' he was jumpin' up an' down an' jumpin' up an' down an' yellin', 'Ole darkie nigger, chocolate drop'!"

"Oh, Serena!"

"He jus' didn' know no better, honey."

"Perhaps I should speak to his mother."

"Now, honey, never you min'. He'll prob'ly tell her hisself. It was right int'r'estin', th' thought I happen' t' thunk."

Her audience had a sudden recollection at the joyousness with which Serena had arrived, and felt that after all everything must be well.

* * *

"Yes," Serena smiled blithely, "I says to him, 'Boy, yo' is callin' out them things 'cause o' my outside color, now, isn' yo'? Well, we can't help our outside color so much, an' anyway it's the inside colors whut counts.'

"He opens his eyes an' mouf su'prise' an' says, 'Inside c-color?' Then I asks 'im, 'Whut is yo' inside color, does yo' think?' He was puzzle', so I 'splains that outside folks was jus' white an' black an' a few colors, but inside they was all colors o' th' rainbow. Some folks is so good an' true that they is true blue inside. Othe' folks is brave an' strong, an' poetry people says they is full o' red courage. Then they is those modes' as a vi'let."

She chuckled and added, "An' the's those whut's green 'cause they ain' on t' things.

"So I tells 'im 'bout it, an' then I says, 'An' ain't it too bad, they's some folks whut seems t' rather be yaller inside like cowards, when they could have hearts o' gol'. They seems t' rather be jumpin' up an' down an' jumpin' up an' down, an' yellin' names at some one fo' somethin' they can't help bein', when they could be kin' frien's. But sho' now,' I says, shakin' my head meanin' No, 'sho' now, that couldn' be yo', could it? Yo'd rather have a pure gol' heart, yo'd like that fo' yo' inside color, wouldn' yo'?'"

With a talented gesture Serena cut a large heart-shaped cookie, which she stuck full of currants and bits of citron and liberally strewed with sugar. She purposely delayed the operation by deliberating fully on each currant and each whisk of sugar.

* * *

"What did he say?" her audience asked, feeling the suspense.

She placed a currant firmly and meditatively, and looked about gravely, only to melt into exultant giggles as she put the pan in the oven.

"Nothin', he was feelin' kinda dumb then, an' jus' shook his head Yes. So I says, 'Sure, I jus' knowed yo' is like that inside, an' does yo' see that house up there, th' white one wi' th' green blin'ses? Well, does yo' come up there bimeby, there's goin' t' be a cookie awaitin' fo' a boy wi' a real kin' gol' heart. There! Lawsy, there's th' bell now, an' me wi' cookies in th' oven t' watch."

"I'll open the door, Serena, you just watch those precious cookies."

There was no one visible at the door until it was opened, and there stood a tiny masculine figure in what was no doubt its first trouser suit.

"I've come t' see," the figure announced with soft shrillness, "the, the—" and was nonplused to describe Serena in unoffending terms.

Then in smiling triumph he concluded, "the cookie lady."

He nodded happily and pointed to himself, "Me, I'm th' boy wif th' gol' heart."

"I'm so glad to see you, and of course you're coming in."

"Yes," he acquiesced, and trudged through the open door holding his clenched hand straight before him. In his fist he bore a bouquet of dandelions, with a lamentable shortage of stems.

Serena was just removing the cookie pan from the oven but as she turned, she exclaimed with instinctive courtesy, "Why chile, Serena's glad t' see yo', an' yo' don' brought her some flowe's? Now, ain' that sweet! Nice, bright dandelions. Jus' look at 'em, jus' as han'some as they can be."

The child made an expansive gesture toward the flowers, "They're gol'."

"Sho' now, they is!" Serena was astonished.

* * *

A shallow bowl was found and the dandelions were arranged with exhaustive and impressive care, that the delighted child might see how highly his precious gift was valued.

"An' now, Serena has somethin' fo' her boy, jus' pop outa' th' oven, a big cookie chockful o' currants an' stuckful o' sugar. What does yo' think 'bout that? M-m-m! Ain' that gran'?"

Serena bustled into the pantry and returned with a small paper bag. "There's a bag," she held it up to the child's gaze, "an' I'se goin' put some mo' cookies in there, an' yo' is t' take them t' yo' Ma as a presen' f'om us."

The gratified youngster departed with his cookie in one hand and the paper bag in the other.

Later in the day, in the afternoon when she was ironing, Serena seemed to be addressing some child in the kitchen. Possibly the morning's boy had returned. But no, there was no child there, except the perpetually vivacious baby on the lithographed calendar furnished by the battery service station.

"Yo' is such a nice baby," she was assuring the lithograph, "I is sure yo' has all the rainbow colors inside, th' true blue, an' th' brave red, an' the gol'. An' is I brown or black outside, Baby, tha's th' color o' a happy heart. Whoever done heah o' a darky whut couldn't sing, no matte' whut?"

She was crooning again the popular song she had sung when she came.

D. A.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE paucity of advertisements in French newspapers seems surprising to the average American visitor, accustomed as he is to the large amount of advertising space in his own newspapers. Advertising, too, is extremely expensive in France. An event has occurred which may mark the beginning of a new era of advertising in this country. Newspapers quite often are the organs of political parties, or are subsidized by this or that industrial or political interest, and advertisements have not been regarded as so essential to a newspaper's prosperity as they are in the United States. Recently M. François Coty won a case in court on behalf of his newspaper, l'Ami du Peuple. He was selling it at ten centimes, whereas other newspapers were sold for twenty-five centimes. Owners of these other newspapers protested this was impossible without loss. M. Coty was able to show that by helping out with advertising and selling large quantities at small prices, he could make his newspaper pay. The court's findings have now been made public, and they uphold M. Coty's point regarding publicity and advertising. As a result, he may quite possibly be leading the way to a radical change in the price of French newspapers and in the more extended use of advertising.

* * *

A well-known couturière, Jeanne Lanvin, has compared the perfume sold by the big houses, to go with the dresses made, with the signatures of artists in the corner of their paintings. She contends that the dresses that leave her establishment are completely individual and that they may well be accompanied by a perfume which is equally distinctive. Paul Poiret is given the credit by many with having started the vogue before the war of manufacturing original perfumes along with his original dresses, and today the leading couturiers—the "grands couturiers"—have their branch shops selling perfumes. They employ small fleets of shiny automobiles to deliver their wares. In the eighteenth century the glove maker was also a perfume maker, and the elegant hairdresser produced his own perfumes, so why not the couturier of today?

* * *

The concierge is a personage. If you live in an apartment house in Paris, one of your first steps on moving in was probably to have established a firm basis of friendship with him (or with her, as the case may be). The concierge controls the gate of your abode, watching all parcels and persons entering. The gate is locked after a certain hour and opened or shut thereafter only by special appeal to the concierge. Yes, concierges are decidedly important individuals. To put this more definitely on record, they have formed a body—that is, those in the Paris region—with 15,000 members. A periodical is issued and a congress has been held. Two of the resolutions passed are to the effect that Parliament must pass a law acknowledging that a concierge has a professional status, and that the duration of holidays shall be extended to three months.

* * *

Anyone connected with the stage, playwright, dancer, singer or clown, was free to contribute to an unusual exhibition of art known as the Salon du Théâtre. Its scope was as broad as the range of its membership. Paintings, sculpture and applied arts were shown, and even cleverly made puppets and a miniature theater. The caricaturist hung his canvases beside those of the portraitist, and the work of the landscape painter was not far from a unique embroidered rug. The collection was miscellaneous, but talent was displayed of an order which shows that many an actor or actress is pursuing with much seriousness the expression of art in other ways. Sacha Guitry, for example, author of innumerable plays, and actor as well in many of them, submitted portraits, and a dry point was hung which his father, the celebrated Lucien Guitry, executed.

* * *

Have there not always been stalwart policemen directing traffic at some place or other in Paris from time immemorial? Apparently no. It seems that on a certain day in the month of March in the year 1829, during the reign of Charles X, the "gardiens de la paix" were brought into being as a unit for the maintenance of law and order. There were seventy-one of them in those days, but now at the celebrating of the centenary more than 10,000 will answer the roll. Their ancestors in office wore an ornate uniform with two-pointed hats, and carried white canes. Today the white cane has shrunk to a short white baton and the showy costume has become more simple, but this has cost them, however, nothing in efficiency.

* * *

In connection with all the discussion going on at the present time concerning a tunnel under the English Channel, it is of interest to recall an historical fact or two. The French claim, for instance, that it was one of their countrymen who started the ball rolling. Thomé de Gamond commenced in 1830 his study of the Channel. He had just returned from Egypt where he had been working on plans for the construction of the Suez Canal. In 1858 his work on the subject appeared and designs and models were shown at the Universal Exposition of 1867. Napoleon III was approached through an imposing parchment document by members of the English Parliament and mayors of cities to give his consent to a tunnel. Finally, in 1875, a French group obtained a ninety-nine-year concession, from the date of its being put into operation, of such an under-Channel railway and called itself the "Association française du chemin de fer sous-marin entre la France et l'Angleterre." These points are of some historical note in passing, for each day the feeling is growing in France that such a tunnel would be highly desirable.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### "Quill Pens—Lest the Nation Totter!"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading The Christian Science Monitor for January 21 I became interested in the article, "Quill Pens—Lest the Nation Totter!" on the editorial page. In it the following sentence occurs:

Mr. Green, however, assures one that they (quill pens) can be sharpened with a "pen"-knife to a point that gives good service.

This led me to wonder how many persons have seen a real "pen"-knife such as was used for making and resharpening quills in the olden days when they were extensively used.

I have one in my possession in excellent condition. It has a small fine blade for cutting off the stump of the goose quill, an arrangement for shaping and splitting the pen point, and a small cutter for broadening the point to suit the writer.

The quill can be sharpened and resharpened until the whole is used up.

The knife is kept in a case five and one-fourth inches long, and approximately three-fourths inch wide by one-half inch thick and can easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

WILLIAM G. BURTON.

Grays, Essex, Eng.